Administration Report
Kolda - Sangani Taluka
1915-16 to 1920-21

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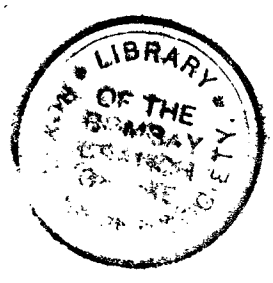
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INDEX.

134859

Page.

CHAPTER I-GENERAL AND POLITICAL...

Area, population, gross revenue and tribute... 1
Chief's full name, titles, age, caste and whether he has any heir 1
Important Political Events 1
War in Europe 1
Motor Ambulance Fleet 2
Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund 2
Political Relations 2
Visit to Kathiawar of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon 2
Visits of Chiefs and Princes 2
Visits of Political Officers 3
Domestic Events 4
Tours 4
Changes in the Staff 5

CHAPTER II-ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue System 5
Alienation. Boundary Settlements 5
Taccavi advances 5
Demand and Collections 6
Coercive measures 6

CHAPTTR III-PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

Legislation 6
Military Force 6
Police 6
Efficiency of the Police 6
Working of the Police 7
Offences 7
Property stolen and recovered 7
Village Police 7

Administration of Justice	7
Constitution of Courts	7
Criminal Justice	8
Criminal Appeals	8
Civil Justice	8
Execution of decrees	8
Civil Appeals	8
Extradition	8
Prison	8
Registration of Documents	9
Municipality	9
Rural Conservancy	9

CHAPTER IV–PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[illegible]er and Rainfall	9
[illegible]rops	10
Irrigated Crops	10
Ground–nuts	11
Locusts, Red–rust and Frost	11
Anna Valuation of Crops	11
Water–supply	11
Wages and Labour	11
Prices of food grains	11
Forests	12
Trades and Manufactures	12
Export and Import trade	12
Custom levies	12
Ginning Factory	12
Public Works	12
Post Offices	13
Mint	13
General condition of the people	13
Public health	13
Sources of State income	14
Agricultural Stock	14
Excise Revenue	14

CHAPTER V–REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure	14
Government and Local Fund Loans	15

Other debts 15
Famine Reserve Fund 15

CAHPTER VI-VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensary 15
Patients treated 15
Prevailing diseases 16
Sanitation and Vaccination 16
Small-pox and measles 16
Births and Deaths 16
Plague and Cholera 16

CHAPTER VII-EDUCATION.

Schools 17
Attendance... 17
Standards 17
Supervision... 17
Examinations and their results 17
Cost 18
Encouragement extended by the Darbar 18
Madressas 18

CHAPTER VIII MISOELLANEOUS.

Sadavrat or Charity 18
Library 18
Fairs 19
Stables 19
Cattle 19
Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes ... 19
Wild Boars... 19
Conclusion 20

Appendices ... ... pp. I. to XXV

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA.

FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

e Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1916 is as under :—

CHAPTER I

General and Political.

2. *Area* about 90 square miles; *population*, 10,044 souls; *gross revenue*, excluding alienations, (*based on average of past 5 years*) of the State, Rs. 1,17,331; the *tribute* payable to Government, Rs. 10,189, and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chief's *full* name is Himatsinhji Muluji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore," his age is 23 years; and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *caste* belonging to a branch of the Goudal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.*

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS

4. During the year under report there was no other political event of importance worth recording except the following :—

WAR IN EUROPE

5. It is a matter of regret that the Continental War has been still raging in Europe. Germany has dragged in Turkey and Bulgaria to her side; while Italy has taken up the cause of the Allies. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Great Britain has vastly strengthened her resources in men, munitions and money; and every body is sure of the success of the Allies in the end. The War though unfortunate has given both to the Native States of India and the Indian subjects an opportunity to convince the world how loyal and ready for help they were to the British Empire.

6. Along with the States of Kathiawar, this Taluka has very willingly given its quota (i.e. Rs. 727-12-5) to the expenses to a fleet of fully equipped Motor Ambulance Cars.

MOTOR AMBULANCE FLEET

7. On the 27th November 1915, a meeting was held at Kotda in connection with the Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund which was largely attended by the subjects, officers and other State servants when the Thakore Saheb and other adjoining Darbar Sahebs of Gavaridad, Mengni and Bhadva were present. The Thakore Saheb narrated the object of the meeting in brief and exhorted those present to contribute their mite towards the Fund. The Kamdar explained it in detail. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent Mr. H. N. Gosalia M.A. LL.B who had come down here to explain the situation, made a short and sweet speech explaining the necessity and usefulness of such funds; when monthly Rs. 85-8-0 from Kotda and Rs. 60-0-0 from the Darbar Sahebs were announced on the spot. The meeting disbursed with a sincere prayer for the success of the Allies. During the year under report Rs. 498-15-0 have been remitted towards the Fund.

RAJKOT BRANCH OF THE WAR TAILORING FUND

8. The relations with other neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as usual. There was a Political suit pending in the Court of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, for the division of the tank-land, which was joint with the Rajkot State, at Sardhar. Upon the advice of the worthy Political Agent, both the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot and Kotda Sangani met at Sardhar and it is a matter of satisfaction that after some discussion the dispute was amicably settled and an agreement has been drawn up under the signatures of both and the case has consequently been closed.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

9. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon honoured our Province with their visit during the year under report in February last, when the Thakore Saheb Himatsinhji along with other Chiefs had the honour of meeting them at Rajkot on the 7th and 8th and forming an acquaintance with them and attending the prize distribution gathering at the Rajkumar College held in honour of the event.

VISIT TO KATHIAWAR OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY THEIR EXCELLENCYES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

10. Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji of Vala who is related to the Thakore Saheb came down to Kotda in August last on a domestic visit.

VISITS OF CHIEFS AND PRINCES

11- Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji, who is a cadet of Lathi and similarly related to the Kotda family, thrice in April and June and August paid similar visits.

12. Talukdars of Shahpur, Gavaridad, Mengni and Bhadva and the heir-apparent of Rajpura had come down here during the encampments of the Political Agent, Halar, at Kotda.

13. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Hamirsinhji of Virpur and his younger brother Kumar Shri Ramsinhji came here in October for a day to pay a visit to the Political Agent, Halar.

14. His Highness the Jam Saheb Major Ranjitsinhji Saheb of Jamnagar graced Kotda and paid a flying visit on 26th January 1916 in company of Colonel Harold when he was pleased to inspect the stables, Goushala and the European Guest House. The Thakore Saheb of Kotda feeling himself thus honoured presented His Highness a niee Kathi-bred horse.

15. Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal with his Yuvarajni Saheb and family at the special invitation of our Thakore Saheb was pleased to pay their visit to Kotda in Jannary from 17th to 20th in order to give the benefit of their valuable company.

16. Lieutenant Colonel Harold our worthy Political Agent of the Halar Prant thrice graced Kotda with his visits during the year under report. He came down here first in October from Virpur and stayed here for 3 days i. e. from 11th to 13th with a view to inspect the condition of the people consequent upon scanty rains in some parts. He was then convinced of the mischief being done by the Mianas of Malia who had been sent to our Khokhri vidi to graze and maintain their cattle, as in Malia there was very little rain and no grass nor pasture for cattle. He thereupon sent back the Mianas to Malia.

VISITS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS

17. During the second visit in November from 24th to 28th a prize distribution gathering was held in the Taluka School on 25-11-16 when prizes were distributed at his hand to the boys and girls studying in the schools. Sweets were also given to them. The Agency Educational Officer Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhiaru B.A. happened then to come down here for surprise visits and he also took part in the gathering.

18. During the Political Agent's camp here on that occasion the Thakore Saheb took the opportunity to good account of convening a meet-

ing of the people, gentry, officers and other servants of the State in aid of War Relief and Tailoring Fund to which a reference has been made supra in para 7.

19. His third visit was a flying visit on 25-1-16 in company of His Highness the Jam Saheb from Rajkot and back only for an hour.

20. During the Political Agent's second visit Mr. Frazer the then manager of the Gondal Porbander Railway had come down here from Gondal to pay a visit to Colonel Harold and stayed for a day only. He was shown the excellent herd of cows in the Gowshala.

21. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent Halar Mr. H. N. Gosalia M.A. LL.B. paid four visits to Kotda; first in September for 2 days to inspect and purchase our Khokhari Vidi for the Mianas ; second, in October for 2 days to inquire into the mischief wrought by them ; third, in the same month to assist the Political Agent in removing them and fourth in November to explaine the War situation and the aims and object of the Tailoring Fund as mentioned above.

22. Reverend J. Sinclaire Stevenson, the Rajkot Missionary, and Mrs. Stevenson had been here in Kotda for 11 days in January on their preaching mission.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

23. There was no such event worth recording. But a Kunveri Shri is born on 21-1-16 to Her Highness Ba Shri Anand-Kunverba Saheb, Maharani of Dhrangadhra and the eldest daughter of the late Thakore Saheb.

TOURS.

24. During the year of report the widowed Ranis of the late Thakore Saheb had to assume the signs of widowhood. The Thakore Saheb with the old Zanana ladies and his own Rani went on a pilgrimage to Prabhas Patan where it is considered more sacred to perform the ceremony, in May 1915, and stayed there nearly a week, during which time the party visited Prachy for a day.

25. During the Political Agent's first visit he had taken the Thakore Saheb along with the Talukdars of Shahpur and Bhadva and the heir-apparent of Rajpura to Gondal where they met His Highness of Gondal who showed them over his beautiful institutions and treated them hospitably.

26. During the month of October 1915, under the advice of our worthy Political Agent, to gain some experience of outside world the Thakore Saheb made a trip to Bombay, Matheran and Khandala in company of Darbar Saheb Shri Prabhatsinhji Saheb of Shahpur and returned after

10 days when he was welcomed back by the people in a splendid way possible.

27. The Thakore Saheb also toured in nearly all the villages of the Taluka to make himself acquainted with their condition on the spot, to hear anything they have to say in person and explain them the situation as regards the War and asking them to contribute their mite towards Funds raised for the relief of the soldiers if they cannot help the cause in any other way.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

28. There was no change in the personnel of the Staff during the year under review except in one case. Mr. Mulshanker Nahanalal Dave, Private Secretary to the Thakore Saheb, of whom I had made a reference in my last year's report, was allowed to revert to his service in the Agency which he rejoined on 1-12-15. One more designation was added to the post to which Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama, G.B.V.C. who was a State Veternary Surgeon at Dhrangadhra was appointed as Companion and Private Secretary to the Thakore Saheb on a salary of Rs. 75 per month as per memo No. P/11C dated 22-12-15 issued by the Political Agent, Halar. He joined his duties on 1-1-16.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

REVENUE SYSTEM.

29. Chokha Bhag system generally prevails in the Taluka, in which there has been no change during the year. Besides recovering a fixed share in the produce of the land, a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. The system is generally liked by the people. The shares they have to pay are well and clearly defined. Cash assessment system called "Udhad" is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

ALIENATION. BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

30. No alienation nor any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed once being re-erected or renewed.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

31. Advances in the form of Taccavi have been greatly reduced. Generally the cultivator-debtors have been made to repay the advances by instalments without borrowing further loans and to swin with their own oars without im-

pairing their condition. The amounts of Taccavi given and recovered during the Samvat year were Rs. 1,125 and 4,567 respectively.

3.. Similarly, loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias amounted to Rs. 112 and 1,570 respectively.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS

33. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue neither in the area under cultivation. No remissions were necessary during the year. Cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

COERCIVE MEASURES

34. As remarked in previous reports, we have no difficulty in recovering our land revenue unless the crops are bad and the cultivators are thereby unable to pay it up. There has therefore been no need for coercive measures.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislation.

LEGISLATION.

35. The laws, rules and regulations in force in the Taluka are shown in Appendix II. The Judicial Courts of the Taluka follow, as far as possible, the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations as necessity arises.

MILITARY FORCE.

36. The Taluka does not maintain any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The Bhayats and Mulgirassias are liable to perform military service, when required by the Taluka, under certain conditions.

POLICE.

37. The particulars of the Police force are given in Appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in previous years.

EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE,

38. The number of offences reported to the Police and that of the accused arrested during the year of report are shown in Appendix V, comparing them with those of the previous year. The result shows that the Police have tried their best in keeping down the crime and in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population was the same as before.

WORKING OF THE POLICE

39. The particulars of offences reported to the Police and of property stolen and recovered as given in Appendices V and VI show the work of the Police Department. The number of accused arrested and brought to trial and convicted calls for no special remark. The Chief Constable Mr. Maneklal Vrajlal Raval of the Kathiawar Agency Police, whose services have been lent to the Taluka, besides being popular, continue to discharge his duties with zeal. We had on more than one occassion to express satisfaction for his work and even the Political Agent, Halar Prant, while recommending him for promotion in the Agency Police Department by his No. GB/58 dated 27–11–1915, pictured him as doing excellent work in Kotda Sangani.

OFFENCES.

40. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year was 21 against 15 in the year before, as will be observed from Appendix VII. There was no serious offence. Out of 29 accused arrested, 21 were convicted and 8 were acquitted or discharged.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

41. The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 587–7–9 and Rs. 278–3–9 respectively as will be seen from Appendix VI. The year's percentage of recovery comes to 47·36 against 33·75 in the previous year.

VILLAGE POLICE

42. For the protection of life and property in the villages there are village police headed by Police Patels. The strength and distribution have been nearly the same as in the previovs year.

Administration of Justice.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS

43. There has been no change either in the number or constitution of Criminal and Civil Justice during the year. There have been two Courts as follows:—

[1] The Hazur Court exercises all the powers of the Taluka and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

[2] The Court of the Nyayadhish is presided over by Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters. As a Civil Judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

44. Appendices VII and VIII furnish information regarding nature of

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

offences committed, the cases tried therefor and the accused involved therein and dealt with by the Criminal Courts of the Taluka during the year of report. The number of offences committed and the accused arrested during the year were 21 and 29 respectively; while the number of offences reported and that of persons dealt with were 52 and 57 respectively. As in the previous year, the Courts had disposed of all the cases; and it is very satisfactory to note that there did not remain a single case for disposal at the end of the year.

CRIMINAL APPEALS

45. During the year there was only 1 criminal appeal. This result is very gratifying and confirms the remarks made in previous years about the work of Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora.

CIVIL JUSTICE

46. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 53 as against 57 in the previous year. With 2 suits remaining at the close of the last year, the total number of suits for disposal comes to 55. Of these 52 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 3 for the coming year. Particulars regarding the suits filed and how they were decided are given in Appendix X.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

47. It will be observed from Appendix XI that the number of applications for execution of civil court decrees filed during the year was 98 as against 139 in the previous year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, none remaining in balance at the end of the year. The results as given in Appendix XI prove that this branch of the Administration of the Civil Justice has worked satisfactorily.

CIVIL APPEALS.

48. Appendix XII shows that 3 appeals were filed during the year of report against 2 in the previous year. All these were disposed of during the year. The result shows that the work of the Civil Court too has continued to be satisfactory as before.

EXTRADITION

49. During the year of report there were 2 persons extradited to this Taluka from other States and Talukas; while that extradited from this Taluka to other States and Talukas was only 1. There was no difficulty in obtaining the extradition of the accused.

PRISON

50. There is only one central prison in the capital town of the Taluka. Particulars regarding persons confined in the Jail and their average are given in Appendix XIII. The total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 20 against 8 in

the year before. The prisoners as before, continued to be enjoying good health during the year and there was no death or sickness among them. There was also no Jail offence of any kind. All the convicts are employed on out-door work.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS

51. Particulars regarding registration of documents given in Appendices XIV and XV show that the number of documents presented for registration during the year was 17 against 26 in the previous year, of the value of Rs. 9,605-4-0, the amount of fees levied being Rs. 85.

MUNICIPALITY.

52. The only municipality in Kotda, the capital of the Taluka, is managed by a separate establishment as a State Department, the funds required for it being met from the State revenues. It looks after the municipal roads, keeping them in repairs and also the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary at the head of the establishment, whose duties are performed by the Chief Constable Mr. Maneklal in addition to his own. The town was as usual immune from any epidemic during the year and enjoyed good health throughout. Appendix XVI gives information regarding the municipality.

RURAL CONSERVANCY

53. None of the three Mahals has a municipality. The villages are very small and are not in need of any special establishment for sanitary work. The village sweepers attend to the work of keeping the streets clean throughout the year on payment of small perquisites by the villagers. The villages continue to be healthy. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers see during their visits that the villages are kept clean and that the sanitation is not neglected.

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL

54. The monsoon set in this year on the 14th June 1915, and by the end of that month we had 9·9 inches of rain nearly distributed throughout the Taluka. Sowing operations had therefore commenced in time. The month of July also proved to be a good one and the rainfall was measured at 7-42 inches. The rain during these two months was not continuous and the sowing operations were therefore not retarded in any way. There were breaks every now and then, which facilitated the field work. The rain-fall in August was very scanty, only 0-96 cents in the town of Kotda. Though this gave time to cultivators to clear their fields of weeds and to carry out other ope-

rations, but at the end of the month the grain crops began to feel the want of moisture. The first two weeks of September were empty and dry. During the long break the crops of inferior soil were withered away and in some places dry plants had to be removed as they were not expected to yield any grains. During this period crops of superior soil received nourishment by occasional drizzling light showers which were not enough for those of inferior soil and hence they suffered. At this time the people's anxieties began, which were relieved to some extent by the rainfall that was measured at 1-53 inches mostly during the next two weeks of September. However, they were not sure of a successful harvest and doubted whether any more rains would follow. Of course, this proved a fact in some places outside our Taluka, and fortunately for us, our apprehensions on that score were greatly lessened by the advent of further rains, which were received till the 10th October, they being 1-78 inches. We had thus 21-70 inches of the monsoon. The rainfall in the latter part of the monsoon was beneficial and improved the situation. Though the Bajri crop which was in ears was damaged by it, a lot of good was done to other crops. The cotton crop, though in a very limited area, was promising. Without this latter rain the year would have been one of scarcity. The monsoon was thus, especially in this Taluka, a fairly good one and the rain was seasonable except in August. The weather was such as could be desired.

CROPS.

55. In the beginning with good rains the sowing operations were done in time and the seed also germinated well. The growth of crops was also vigorous in the commencement. But the long break in August and half of September retarded their progress; and the heat burnt the crops of poor soil which had to be removed, there being no hope of any grains in them. Those of superior soil received some nourishment from occasional drizzling showers and survived. The rains in the latter part of September and the beginning of October improved their situation and gave hopes of til, gram, and wheat cultivation, which would otherwise have been blighted. Of course, Bajri grains in ears were damaged by latter rains which benefitted the Juvar crops for which we had very little hopes. Some green insects caused some damage to Juvar and Bajri plants. The damage was done by small flying sparrows called 'Chhad'. Tali and pulse crops nearly failed. Thus the Agtar crops did not fair well owing to the reasons mentioned above.

IRRIGATED CROPS

56. The water in wells and rivers had not increased owing to the absence of any continuous rainfall. Wells showed shortage of water from the very commencement and the cultivation of wheat was restricted. The crop was, however, fair, as nothing intervened in its growth. The gram cultivation was very scarce as people were

afraid of the damage caused by water birds and wild boars. The area of cotton cultivation is also limited owing to the loss the people had to suffer last year. The yield of Kamod i. e. rice plants was prosperous in comparison with previous years. Til also fared well and gave good harvest. There were 25 Sugar Cane plantations which were in good condition in the commencement, but had to be disposed of earlier owing to shortage of water in wells. However, they were in good condition.

GROUND-NUTS.

57. The cultivation of this crop was less than that of the last year, as cultivators found that the trouble and expense were out of proportion to its yield.

LOCUSTS RED-RUST AND FROST

58. There did not appear any swarm of locusts. But there, was frost, on the 6th February 1916, which caused damage to vegetable plants, sugar cane and wheat to a very little extent, except in our village of Deroi near Gadhka, where its effects were serious to all standing crops. There was no damage done to wheat by red-rust except in rare places.

ANNA VALUATION OF CROPS

59. The average anna valuation of all the crops taken together may be said to be ten annas in the rupee.

WATER-SUPPLY

60. The supply has been affected by the absence of sufficient rains in the last monsoon. Its deficiency has been felt since the beginning of winter when the wells proved short of sufficient water for irrigation purposes. The flow of water in rivers too ceased earlier and some of the rivulets have dried altogether. It is thus feared that in some of the places water for drinking purposes even will be available with difficulty in the hottest part of summer.

WAGES AND LABOUR

61. The wages of labour continued to be high during the Whole of the year and paucity of labour is felt. Looking to the supply and demand of labour there does not seem to be any likelihood of labour wages going down in the near future. There is much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and on occasions it becomes very difficult to get labourers both for agricultural as well as other works.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS

62. The prices of food grains were high during the year. When during the last monsoon hopes of sufficient rain in some parts disappeared altogether, they went up abnormally and higher than those in a famine year. But in the latter part of the year there appears a little tendency to a fall.

FORESTS

63. There are no forests worth the name in the Taluka, although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. The formation of the hills as well as the average rainfall are not suitable for growing good trees. Even in good cultivable lands no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. The hills and unculturable waste lands produce in some instances grass, and these spots are kept as grass reserves. Formerly there was not much demand for grass and after keeping some provision for State animals, surplus was sold off. But recurring famines have taught a lesson. All the grass is cut and the surplus quantity has been stored up as provision for future. It was fortunate for the Taluka that when the last monsoon showed a long break, there was a cry from many places about fodder while this Taluka had enough hay to pull on for a whole year.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES

64. There has been no change during the year either in the trade or manufacture of articles in the Taluka. The trade is local and consists of dealing in grain and articles of local consumption as well as the disposal of agricultural produce not locally required, wool and ghee. The local weavers prepare hand made coarse cloth required for local use only. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process. Among minerals there are only stones dug out from stone quarries.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE

65. The export and import trade during the year was the same as in previous years. The export trade was in cotton, wool, grains, oil, and molasses. The import trade consisted in cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, sugar, salt, spices, groceries, timber, iron, metals, Kerosine oils, tobacoo, colouring materials, glassware and articles of stationery.

CUSTOM LEVIES

66. During the year of report the system of levying the customs duty as well as its rate were the same as last year. There was no change made in the concessions given to the public regarding customs dues as well as refund of duty levied on articles re-exported under certain conditions. The rules on the subject continued to be the same as referred to in my last year's report.

GINNING FACTORY

67. There is no ginning factory in the Taluka and cotton was therefore taken either to Gondal or Rajkot.

PUBLIC WORKS

68. The public works carried out during the Samvat Year 1971 with the expenditure incurred on each are shown in Appendix XIX.

POST OFFICES

69. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also.

MINT

70. The Taluka has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper-currency notes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

71. The condition of the agriculturists appears to have been gradually improving. Had this Taluka not been favoured with latter rains, they would have felt the pinch of distress, and their improvement would have been retarded. In comparison with those of the States and Talukas where rains were scanty and no good harvest, the agriculturists of this Taluka have faired better, though not so much as in the preceding two years. There are very few cases of advances of Taccavi. as their dues have been realized by instalments, without any further State help.

72, The condition of the trading and other high classes does not show such a marked improvement as in the case of some cultivators and the labouring classes. They have experienced difficulties owing to the tightness of the money market, higher prices and no exchange of commodities owing to the European War. Some of these find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad; but they have been obliged to suffer to a certain extent owing to the same War. The condition of those principally depending upon service has not improved owing to the cost of living being very high.

73. The labouring classes have done best during the year. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour have shown a rising tendency and with the limited supply of labour and a greater demand for it there is no likelihood that the wages of labour will go down in the near future. With such high wages and a simple living this class of people have been able to make good savings; and they appear to have been satisfied.

PUBLIC HEALTH

74. The year was throughout healthy. In February owing to the wintry cold with winds blowing some signs of pneumonia were visible here and there. There was however no special difficulty to the cultivators in attending to their agricultural work. No serious epidemic visited the Taluka. The death rate was not high. The year was thus tolerably healthy on the whole.

SOURCES OF STATE INCOME

75. The State has to depend principally on agriculture and its chief resources are the land revenues, which are derived from the production due to the nature of the seasonable rainfall and to the irrigation by means of wells. Though the soil is for the most part fertile, the production chiefly depends on the quantity of rainfall. Trade is one of the resources, but it is an insignificant item.

76. Taking into consideration the revenues of lean as well as prosperous years, the average may come to about over a lac of rupees realized, chiefly from the cultivators in the form of cash and kind and from other people as house-tax, customs duties &c. in addition to the Judicial income. Trees and grass reserves also partly add to the income of the Taluka.

77. The receipts are spent in administrative charges and house-hold and other expenditure of the Chief, in addition to the tribute, general contributions and repayment of debts.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

78. The information about agricultural stock and other animals in the Taluka during the year of report is given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that the stock show an improvement over that of the last year, especially in the case of useful animals, though owing to the exodus of cattle from famine-stricken parts which crossed the Taluka, the cattle in many villages had to suffer from small-pox in a virulent type, in several instances causing loss and disappointment to the owners. *Kharwa* had appeared in rare instances, but it was harmless.

EXCISE REVENUE

79. During the year of report the number of excise shops remained the same as in the previous year. The revenue realized from this source during the Samvat year 1971 amounted to Rs. 806. The details are given in appendix XXI.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

80. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under various heads.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

81. The total gross revenues of the Taluka during the Samvat year 1971, excluding alienations, were Rs. 1,35,431 which show a slight increase over those of the preceding year, chiefly under the head of the Vaje.

82. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 93,368, a perceptible decrease below that of the previous year, in which Installatiou expenses had to be incurred.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND LOANS

83. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old, new, funeral, and marriage loans; and to the Local Fund, for the famine of A. D. 1899–1900. During the year of report Rs. 15,000 towards the Government loans and Rs. 1,798 towards the Local Fund Loan have been repaid.

OTHER DEBTS

84. The Taluka was indebted to others, out of the total amount of Rs. 12,871–4–10, to the extent of Rs. 8,871–4–10 at the end of the last financial year, out of which Rs. 2,371–4–10 have been repaid to Mr. Pandya Vajeram Tulshi of Rajkot Civil Station, and Rs. 500 have been paid off to Mr. Phirozshah Merwanji of Dhrangdhra, under the sanction of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,000, an only item, to be paid to Messrs. Phiroxshah and Pestonji Merwanji of Rajkot Civil Station.

FAMINE RESERVE FUND

85. We have stacked the surplus quantity of hay; and stored Juvari grains in pits, for making provision against future years of famine and scarcity. The Darbar has issued orders to the agriculturists not to sell the surplus quantity of dry fodder unless they possess it as much as is sufficient for their cattle to last for the current as well as the coming years.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

DISPENSARY

86. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a qualified Sub–Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya. It is supplied with a sufficient stock of medicines and the necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. The information as to its working during the year is gives in Appendix XXIII.

PATIENTS TREATED

87. The number of out-door patients treated was 3,572 against 4,236 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the climate remaining healthy during the whole year. The daily average of the patients was 36·13 against 48·29 in the year before.

PREVAILING DISEASES

88. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were ordinary ones as before, viz, Malarial Fevers, Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Eye-sores and ordinary diseases of the ear and skin. There was no epidemic of any kind and the year proved to be a fairly healthy one.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION

89. The vaccination work was carried out as before by a separate establishment under the direct supervision of the Agency Civil Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas. The number of primary vaccinations done during the year was 471 against 389 in the preceding year.

90. As regards sanitation, the present arrangements seem to answer the purpose well. In the capital town the sanitary measures are carried out by the Municipality, and in the moffusil by the village community. The geographical and physical position of the villages and the small population inhabiting them call for no special measures in this direction. Good drinking water and the open high sites of villages make them very healthy throughout.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES

91. Nearly the whole year was free from any appearance of small-pox and measles. But only recently, during the end of the official year, one case of small-pox is reported in the town of Kotda in a mild form, of which due intimation has been given to the Vaccination Department according to the instructions received.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

92. Appendix XXIV gives statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year of report. The number of births was 477 and of deaths ~~115~~ 117 as compared respectively with 535 and 246 of the previous year. This shows a vast improvement in the situation and calls for no special remarks. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of the population was 47·49 and 17·42 respectively against 53·26 and 24·49 of the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is made through the same Agency and under the same system as before.

PLAGUE

93. Fortunately, there was neither plague nor cholera in the town of Kotda or any of the villages during the year of report.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

93. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained by the Taluka. There are in all 4 schools in the Taluka of which 2 schools–one for boys and the other for girls–are situated in Kotda and 2 schools for boys are located in Ramod and Ardoi. They are all Gujrati and primary schools. All these are Fuud schools.

SCHOOLS

94. The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 338 as compared with 339 of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 286·1 as against 256·65 of the past year. The school for girls is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 64 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 67 of the previous year; the average daily attendance was 47·9 as against 42·4 past year.

ATTENDANCE

95. The boys' school at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ardoi five standards; while Kotda girls' school had four standards

STANDARDS

96. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys in addition to drill practice; the school boys at Ramod are similarly trained, while those at Ardoi are practised in native sports only.

96. The Education Department of the Taluka is uuder the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Educational Officer Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhiaru B. A.

SUPERVISION

98. The examinations of the above schools were held by that officer in the month of March last. The percentage of passed students is shown in the sub-joined table:—

EXAMINATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS

No.	Name of School.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Remarks.
1	Taluka School Kotda	45·5	50·9	
2	Ramod School	52·5	62·2	
3	Ardoi School	50	‡	‡ Not yet examined.
4	Kotda Girls' School	79·75	81	

This shows the results of the working of the School Masters which will speak for themselves for their merits.

COST

99. This department is as usual maintained by the State. Expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 1,748, during the Samvat year 1971 which together with Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid afforded brought the total to Rs. 2,178 under the head.

ENCOURAGEMENT EXTENDED BY THE DARBAR

100. One scholarship of Rs. 5 founded as a memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty King Emperor Edward VII continued to be given out to a deserving student of Ramod who prosecutes his studies at the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad.

101. Two other scholarships of Rs. 7 and 3 have been awarded as under.

1 That of Rs. 7 to a Kunbi boy of Ramod prosecuting his studies at the Bahaudin College, Junagadh.

2 That of Rs. 3 to a Brahman boy of Kotda studying at the Middle School, Gondal.

That of Rs. 5 awarded to a Bania boy of Ramod studying at the Porbander High School, referred to in my last year's report, has not been taken advantage of as the boy seems to have left off his studies.

102. Annual contribution of Rs. 100 continues to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pai Fund Society in aid of the education of the Girassia boys.

MADRESSAS

103. As mentioned in previous reports the same Memon and Khoja Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SADAVRAT OR CHARITY

104. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the Taluka. They are maintained in Kotda with the State help, and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators.

LIBRARY

105. There is no public library in the Taluka. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room located in the Khoja Khana and intended for their exclusive use containing books &c. relating to their own religion.

FAIRS

106. There was no fair held this year in the month of Shravan near the Panchnath Mahadev on account of the depression among people owing to the long break of rain and fear of the year proving famine like. There was also no Khoja congregation this year.

STABLES

107. There is no Paddock in the Taluka; but horses are kept and reared in the stables in a limited number. Every visitor is struck at the admirable management, cleanliness or order therein apparent. The Political Agent, Halar, Colonel Harold, during his visit in October last, was pleased to record in the visit book to the following effect:—

" I visited the Stables yesterday evening with the Thakore Saheb. Everything was clean and in very good order and reflects great credit on Head Coachman Bechardas Madhavdas who has been in the Kotda Sangani State service for nearly 30 years. Kotda S. 13-10-15 " Yuverajshri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal was also pleased to endorse:— " I visited the Stables with the Thakore Saheb this morning and was much pleased to see every thing in such excellent order. 19-1-16. "

CATTLE

108. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These are reminiscences of the late Thakore Saheb and keep his memory green in the minds of those who inspect them. Among the prominent visitors of the Gowshala were H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, Political Agent, Halar, Colonel Harold aud Mr. Frazer, the Manager of the G. P. Railway. Six fine cows were sent to Rajkot in February last for T. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon's inspection, who were pleased to admire them.

DESTRUCTIONOF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES

109. There are very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the Taluka which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

WILD BOARS

110. The complaint of damage to crops being done by the wild boars are on the increase, as they are multiplying as time passes. However, the Taluka's permission continues to the people for their destruction, as also other steps are taken to mitigate the nuisance.

CONCLUSION

111. Kotda is in the fortunate position of its Bhayats having had no disputes with the Taluka. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathis of Ardoi, which are being inquired into by the proper tribunal, and it is hoped will be redressed in the near future. The people are not very litigious.

112. The year under report is the second year of administration by the present Thakore Saheb, for whom I have still occasion to reiterate the same impressions as referred to in my last year's report.

113. In conclusion. I may be allowed respectfully to tender my earnest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to the Taluka in every way.

Kotda Sangani
20th / *18th* *April* / *May* *1916.*

Lakshmishankar D. Swadia
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-16.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Peroid.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Swadia. ...	Kamdar.	1st April 1915.	31st March 1916.	
2	„ Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora. ...	Nyayadhish.	Do.	Do.	
3	„ Mulshanker Nanalal Dave. ...	Private Secretary.	Do.	30th November 1916.	
4	„ Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G. B. V. C....	Companion and Private Secretary.	1st January 1916.	31st. March 1916.	
5	„ Bhaktiprasad Krishnajiwan Vaidya. ...	Medical Officer.	1st April 1916.	Do.	
6	„ Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel.	Dafteri and Treasurer.	Do.	Do.	
7	„ Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar.... ...	Revenue Nimtandar.	Do.	Do.	
8	„ Maneklal Vrajlal Raval.	Chief Constable.	Do.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local.	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	

LAKSHMUSHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1915–16.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.														The State maintains no military force. ¶ There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Sappers.														
Artillery.¶														
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...														

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1915-16.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished (Judicially).	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable.	1	30	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
2	Ramod Foujdar.	1	12									
3	Head Constable.	1	12									
4	Police Naik.	1	10									
5	First Class Constables.	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd. Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar.	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Swars	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915–16.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani	17	25	15	29	15	29	13	21	2	8	86·66	72·41	86·66	72·41	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APXENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stoleu and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	381-14-10	587-7-9	128-14-10	278-3-9	33·7⅚	47·36	

VI.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one Month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	11 Theft 10 Miscellaneous 21	...	21	21	~~15~~ 12	21	29	21	...	5	...	8	8	...	21	8	...	...	6	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	.	.	...	...		

VII A

Lakshmishankar D. Swadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1915-16.					Total.									
		Past year.	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Conrt	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	‡ 3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	48	50	...	27	17	3	5	¶ 2	46	54	...	27	24	3	...	...	...	
	Total..	48	52	...	27	17	3	5	5	46	57	...	27	27	3	...	...	...	

‡Committed for trial, by the Nyayadhish.
¶ Extradited from other States.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed,										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda-Sangani.	Hazur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915–16.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
		1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																										Days	
1	Hazur Court	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	1	1	56	52	57	53	56	52	1	1	2,122-7-7	1	48	3	42	6	...	...	...	...	9	4	39	2,122-7-7	7	
	Total...	2	2	57	53	59	55	57	52	2	3	2,122-7-7	1	48	4	42	6	...	...	...	...	9	4	39	2,122-7-7	7	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work—Result of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1915–16.	Applications brought to the Registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1915–16.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	139	98	14,668–9–0	139	98	14,668–9–0	139	98	14,668–9–0	...	...	...	..	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915 16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–19	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–14	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1815–16	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court	1	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	247–4–0	485–8–0	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	0–1–0	0–1–15	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda–Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16				
										Days.	
Kotda-Sangani.	1	...	20	8	20	·26	2·81	5	Rs. 548	3	Nil

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16.

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15.	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani.	26	*17	8	7	17	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	25	†18	13,903-0-0	12,605-4-0	...	...	1	...	

* 17 Presented for registration during 1915-16.
1 pending from last year (Col 20)
= and registered during the year.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16

Description.	Past year.							Presest year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages ...	8	3,672	0	0	40	0	0	7	3,865	0	0	35	0	0	
Sale deeds ...	17	12,781	0	0	85	0	0	7	5,740	4	0	35	0	0	
Wills ...	1	450	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	
Money Bonds ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	26	16,903	0	0	130	0	0	17	9,605	4	0	85	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1915.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1916	Remarks.
		1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	...	...	1,722-14-4	Rs. 1,523	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915–16.

State.	April 1915		May 1915		June 1915		July 1915		August 1915		September 1915		October 1915		November 1915		December 1915		January 1916		February 1916		March 1916		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Kotda-Sangani.	...	...	...	...	9	9	7	42	...	96	2	35	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	70	41	2	25	16	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year–1915–16.

No.	Articles.			During March (past year)			During March (present year)			Remarks.
				Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	Ms.	Srs.	Ts.	
1	Wheat	per	rupee	0	18	0	0	18	0	
2	Bajri	,,	,,	0	20	0	0	19	0	
3	Juvari	,,	,,	0	26	20	0	23	0	
4	Adad	,,	,,	0	21	0	0	17	0	
5	Mug	,,	,,	0	17	0	0	17	0	
6	Gram	,,	,,	0	18	0	0	19	0	
7	Rice	,,	,,	0	14	0	0	13	20	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure of public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the St. year 1971 (1st November 1914 to 31st October 1915)

Description of Works.	State funds.						Local funds.						Total.	Remarks.
	Original.		Repairs.		Total.		Original.		Repairs.		Total.			
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	
1 Original works.	2,000				2,000									
2 Towards repairs &c. to roads...			1,249	0 0										
3 Miscellaneous repairs			3,311	0 0	4,560	0 0							6,560	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Kotda-Sangani.	1915-16	3,296	1,864	169	728	50	45	49	288	10,725	928	...	...	448	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1915-16.

Stations:	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks:
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Kotda Sangani	...	...	2	766-0-0	2	40-0-0	...	...	4	806-0-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1914–15. *i. e.* Samvat 1971.

No. of Major heads.	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening balance	39,601	
I	Land Revenue	1,13,405	
II	Taxes	2,539	
III	Sayer	12,183	
IV	Law and Justice	1,897	
V	Education	199	
VI	Interest	3,693	
VII	Miscellaneous	1,515	
VIII	Adjustments	...	
IX	Deposits	...	
X	Refund of advances and outstandings...	14,435	
XI	Loan	20,000	
XII	Refund	...	2,09,467
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administrator.	8,450	
II	Jail	548	
III	Police	8,857	
IV	Political	20,139	
V	Bardasi	1,497	
VI	Education	2,178	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ..	2,293	
VIII	Public Works	7,106	
IX	Darbar Charges...	34,270	
X	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmada...	3,009	
XI	Travellers Bungalow and Dharmashala...	236	
XII	Municipal	1,523	
XIII	Medical	1,460	
XIV	Revenue Survey...	...	
XV	Miscellaneous	1,304	
XVI	Adjustments	498	
XVII	Remissions, & Refunds of Fines, Fees etc.	...	
XVIII	Debts...	51,798	
XIX	Deposits repaid...	69	
XX	Advances and outstandings... ...	12,087	
	Closing Balance...	52,145	2,09,467

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door & in-door.)	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
	Kotda-Sangani.	3,572	...	...	...	...	...	1,460-...-...	36-13	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1915-'16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase,	Decrease,	Deaths.		Increase,	Decrease.	Ratio per 1.000 of population,				Remarks
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1914—15	1915-16			1914-15	1915-16			1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani.	10,044	535	477	...	58	246	175	...	71	53·26	47·49	24·49	17·42	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1915-16.

Number of schools		Description of Schools.	Number of popils on roll on 1st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.	
4	4	Kotda Sangani Gujarati School	251	241	183.95	202,89	...	...	1,748-0-0	1,748-0-0	
		Ramod Gujarati School ...	48	61	38	44·9					
		Ardoi Gujarati School ...	40	36	34·7	39·3					
		Victoria Jubilee Girl's School ...	67	64	42.4	47·9					

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

INDEX.

Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area, population, gross revenue and tribute... ... 1
Chief's full name, titles, age, caste and whether he has any heir 1
Important Political Events... 1
War in Europe 1
The War Relief Funds 2
Indian War Loan 2
Political Relations 2
Domestic Events 2
Tours 2
Visits of Chiefs and Princes 2
Visits of Political Officers 3
Changes in the Personnel of Officials 3

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue System 4
Alienation, Boundary Settlements 4
Taccavi Advances 5
Demand and Collections 5
Coercive Measures 5
Supervision 5

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

Legislation 5
Military Force 6
Police 6
Efficiency of the Police 6
Working of the Police 6
Offences 6
Property stolen 7
Village Police 7
Constitution of Courts 7
Criminal Justice 8
Criminal Appeals 8

Civil Justice	...	...	... 8
Execution of Civil Decrees	...	...	... 8
Civil Appeals	...	...	... 8
Extradition	...	...	... 8
Prison	...	...	... 8
Registration	...	...	... 9
Municipality	...	...	... 9
Rural Conservancy	...	...	... 9

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall	...	...	... 9
Crops	...	...	... 10
Ground—nut	...	...	... 11
Irrigated Crops	...	...	... 11
Locusts Red-Rust and Frost		...	... 11
Anna Valuation of Crops	...	...	... 11
Water-supply	...	...	... 11
Wages and Labour	...	...	... 11
Prices of Food grains	...	...	... 12
Forests	...	...	... 12
Trades and Manufactures	...	...	... 12
Import and Export	...	...	... 12
Customs Duty	...	...	... 12
Ginning Factory	...	...	... 12
Public Works	...	...	... 13
Post and Telegraph Offices	...	...	... 13
Mint	...	...	... 13
General condition of the people		...	... 13
Public health	...	...	... 13
Agricultural Stock	...	...	... 13
Excise	...	...	... 14

CHAPTER V-REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure		...	... 14
Government and Local Fund Loans		...	... 14
Other debts	...	...	... 14
Famine Reserve Fund	...	...	... 15

CHAPTER VI-VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensary	...	...	... 15
Patients treated	...	...	... 15

Prevailing diseases	...	...	... 15
Vaccination	...	...	... 15
Sanitation	...	...	... 16
Small-pox and measles	...	...	... 16
Births and Deaths	...	...	... 16
Plague and Cholera	...	...	... 16

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

Schools	...	...	... 16
Number of Students and attendance		...	... 17
Standards	...	...	... 17
Supervision	...	...	... 17
Cost	...	...	... 18
Prize—Distribution	...	...	... 18
Encouragement extended by the Darbar		...	... 18
Madressas	...	...	... 19

CHAPTER VIII-MISCELLANEOUS.

Sadavrat or Charity	...	...	... 19
Library	...	...	... 19
Fairs	...	...	 19
Stables	...	...	... 19
Cattle	.....	...	... 20
Destruction of Wild Animals and Poisonous snakes			... 20
Wild Boars	...	...	... 20
Conclusion	...	...	... 20
Appendices	...	...	pp. I. to XXV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA

For the year 1916-17.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1917 is as under:—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. *Area*, about 90 square miles; *population*, 10,044 souls; *gross revenue* (excluding alienations) *based on average of past 5 years* of the Taluka, Rs. 1,21,850; the *tribute*, payable to Government, Rs. 10,159, and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The *Chief's full name* is Himatsinhhji Muluji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore," his *age* is 24 years; and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *Caste*, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.*

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS.

4. During the year under report there was no other political event of importance worth recording except the following.

WAR IN EUROPE.

5. The War referred to in the previous year's report which the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor had declared against Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria has unfortunately not ended yet. Increasing signs of staunch loyalty and devotion to the British Empire, both of His Majesty's Indian subjects, as well as the Native States in India, are perceptible day by day and the innermost wish of each and all has been to see that the German Militarism is completely crushed and that the high and noble object for which the

British Empire and its heroic allies France, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Servia have had to draw their swords is soon and completely attained.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

6. The help in the way of monthly subscriptions to the Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund, by this Taluka and its people, has continued to be given during the year also, amounting to Rs. 955. The Thakore Saheb has also commenced his subscription to the Lady Willingdon War Fund since the last six months.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

7. An arrangement has been made by the Indian Government to raise an Indian War loan, the proceeds of which are to form a contribution from India to His Majesty's Government. Its terms are very liberal and attractive. As soon as the wishes of the Government of India were announced, the Native States and the people of India vie with each other, with all their enthusiam and zeal to strive hard to help the Government as much as they can by holding meetings everywhere and coming forward to borrow the loan. The figure to which the Loan has reached within so short a time testifies to its popularity. This Taluka also had convened a meeting in connection with it and begun its work by appointing a committee.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

8. Our relations with the surrounding States and Talukas have continued to be good. There is only one case pending in the Court of the Political Agent, Halar Prant, against the Rajkot State as regards some unjust levy by it of customs duty in our Pati at Sardhar which will see its end in due course. Appeals also lie with the Government of Bombay for disposal with respect to the Revenue Jurisdiction in the said Pati.

DOMESTIC EVENTS

9. There was no such event worth mention. But a Kunvari Shri was born on 11-8-16 to Devchadiwalan wife, Rani Shri TakhtaKunverba, of the Thakore Saheb.

TOURS

10. During the year of report the Thakore Saheb toured in several villages of the Taluka for personally inquiring into everything in connection with the condition and requirements of the people.

VISITS OF CHIEFS AND PRINCES.

11. Minor Thakore Saheb Harishchandrasinhji of Muli in Jhalawad Prant twice paid to Kotda friendly visits in June and September 1916.

12. Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal with his Yuvarajni Saheb and children at the special invitation of the Thakore Saheb was

pleased to pay his friendly visit to Kotda during last September and to stay here for about a week.

13. Vala Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji who is related to the Thakore Saheb came-down to Kotda in December last on a domestic visit.

VISITS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

14. E. Maconochie Esquire, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, informally graced Kotda with his visits twice during November last. He was firstly accompained by three other European Officers and secondly, by Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant.

15. Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant, came down to Kotda from Lodhika on 2nd March 1917 during his annual tour of inspection and stayed here for 6 days, leaving Kotda for Rajkot on the morning of the 8th idem.

16. During his visit a prize distribution gathering was held in the Taluka School on 5-3-17 when prizes were distributed at his hand to the boys and girls studying in the schools. Sweets were also given to them. He was much pleased with the recitations given by the children.

17. He also inspected the Jail, Stables, Coach-house, Gowshala and Court houses and was well impressed with the good arrangement perceptible everywhere and gave some useful suggestions.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF OFFICIALS

18. There were only the following changes in the personnel of the Official Staff during the year under review. Mr. Maneklal Vrajlal Raval of the Agency Police Department whose services had been lent to this Taluka as Chief Constable had to revert to his service in the Agency under the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar's sanction conveyed in his No. P. M./116 dated 21st August 1916 and had to deliver up his charge to Mr. Premchand Nagardas Vora of the same department on the 12th September 1916 after office hours. He too had to revert to the Agency Police Service under the Agent to the Governor's sanction conveyed in his No. P. M./116 dated the 9th October 1916 and was succeeded by a pensioner Sheikh Ismail Khudabux as Fouzdar of the Kotda Sangani Taluka whose appointment has also been sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor by the same letter.

19. Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Medical Officer of this Taluka went on six and a half months' leave, on 9th January 1917 to join the Sanitary Survey Class at Bombay.

During his absence Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara of Junagadh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has been replaced to act as Medical Officer until the former's return.

20. Rao Saheb Umiashanker Jivanram, who was formerly Manager, Karbhari and then a pensioner of this Taluka and who was held in high esteem by the people expired on the 30th January 1917 at his residence at Rajkot at an advanced age of nearly 67 years.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land.

REVENUE SYSTEM

21. The system of land revenue in the Taluka is what is popularly known as the Bhagbatai or Chokha Bhag system, in which there has been no change during the year. Under the system the Taluka receives a fixed sum called Santi Vero as well as a fixed share in the produce. The Santi Vero (plought tax) is fixed per each santi of land i. e. area of land which could be cultivated with one plough It varies with the nature of land as well as the class of cultivators. The shares they have to pay are well and clearly defined Cash assessment system called " Udhad " is resorted to in exceptional and special cases.

22. The status of the cultivators of the Taluka is that of a tenant-at-will. They have no permanent occupancy rights over the lands cultivated by them and the homestead appertaining thereto. It may be mentioned however that their position is not like that of the tenants-at-will in British districts. They receive help in sinking and building of wells building houses and for improving their lands also. They are also not turned out from their lands at one's sweet will. They are treated like permanent tenants so long as they cultivate their lands well and pay the Taluka dues honestly, and there have been numerous instances in which same families have been on one and the same holding for generations together, They are at liberty to relinquish or add to their holdings but they must do it for an entire holding including its homestead.

ALIENATION BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS

23. No alienation nor any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

24. Advances in the form of Taccavi have been greatly reduced.

TACCAVI ADVANCES

Most of the cultivator-debtors have been made to repay the advances by instalments without borrowing further loans and to swim with their own oars without impairing their condition. There are of course a few in whose cases the Taluka had to resort to usual practice of recovery. However a sum of Rs. 1,433 in the form of both cash and kind had to be advanced to cultivators during the Samvat year 1972. The recovery of the advances made during the same year came to Rs. 3,037.

25. Similarly, though nothing was advanced to Bhayats and Mulgirassias as principal amount, Rs. 1990 were adjusted as interest on their account; while the recovery came to Rs. 1,547.

DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS

26. There were no important variations in demand and collections of revenue neither in the area under cultivation. No remissions were necessary during the year. Cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

COERCIVE MEASURES

27. During the year of report there was no need to take any coercive measures for recovery of land revenue.

SUPERVISION

28. There are three Mahals of the Taluka for the convenience of revenue management. Each Mahal is in charge of a revenue officer designated as 'Vahivatdar.' The Revenue Department has been under the control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislation.

LEGISLATION

29. The laws, rules and regulations in force in the Taluka are shown in Appendix II. No new law was introduced into the Taluka during the year of report. The Judicial Courts follow as far as possible the spirit of the British Enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations as necessity arises.

MILITARY FORCE

30. The Taluka does not maintain any regular military force. Any need arising for it can be met by the small Police force and Bhayats and Mulgirassias who are liable to perform military service. Appendix III is therefore blank.

POLICE

31. The strength of the Police Force is given in Appendix IV. The nature of the arms with which it is supplied is the same as in previous years. It may be mentioned that it is very difficult now to find the right type of men for enrolment in the force.

EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE

32. The number of offences reported to the Police and of accused arrested, sent for trial, and convicted therefor during the year of report is shown in Appendix V with the figures for the same during the preceding year. It will be satisfactorily observed that there is a falling off in the number both of offences and the accused arrested during the year of report while compared with that in the previous year. The number of accused sent for trial and the percentage of convictions obtained (which latter is nearly the same as in the previous year) are good. This is satisfactory. The result of the working of the Police during the year is therefore on the whole good. The ratio of the Police Force, including the village police, is 12·64 per thousand of population and 1·41 per square mile of the Taluka's area.

WORKING OF THE POLICE

33. The particulars of offences reported to the Police and of property stolen and recovered as given in Appendix V and VI show the work of the Police Department. The number of accused arrested and brought to trial and convicted calls for no special remark. The Police Department had during the year been in charge of three successive Chief Constables. Mr. Maneklal Vrajlal Raval of the Agency Police was in charge till 12th September 1916. He was a competent Police Officer. Then Mr. Premchand Nagardas Vora was in charge till 19th October 1916. He was a smart young fellow. After his reversion a Government pensioner Mr. Sheikh Ismail Khudabux, an old man of about 60, has been appointed as Fouzdar of this Taluka who still holds the charge of the office as Chief Constable.

OFFENCES

34. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year of report came to 17 as against 21 in the preceding year. Appendix VII gives particulars about the number

and nature of offences committed, the number of accused arrested and tried therefor and the result of their trial. Among serious offences there was one of mischief by fire. The offender was detected and brought to trial and convicted. There was no other serious offence calling for special remarks. This year there has been a decrease of 2 in the number of thefts and offences relating to property while compared with that in the year 1915-16. There is also a falling off in the number of miscellaneous offences which hardly requires an explanation. Looking to the year's working as a whole it can be safely said that the people of the Taluka have hardly any propensity for crime.

PROPERTY STOLEN

35. Appendix VI shows both the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report as compared with that in the preceding year. The percentage (95·33) of stolen property has much improved over that (47·36) in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the total value of the property stolen during the year is less than that in preceding year.

VILLAGE POLICE

36. For the protection of life and property in the villages there are village police headed by Police Patels. The distribution has been nearly the same as in previous years. They have maintained order and peace in their respective charges besides discharging their duties connected with the land revenue department. Good men for this service too are becoming scarce and the difficulty in securing suitable men for village police is being daily experienced.

Administration of Justice.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS

37. The arrangement for the administration of criminal and civil justice has been the same this year as before. The Courts and their constitution are stated below :—

(I) The Hazur Court. It is presided over by the Thakore Saheb and the Kamdar or either of them. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka, the power of a Registrar under the Registration Act and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

(2) The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora continued to hold the post during the year of report. He exercises powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal

matters. As a civil judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

CRIMINAL JUTICE

38. It will be observed from Appendices VII and VIII that the number of offences reported to the Courts and of accused dealt with therefor by the Courts during the year of report was 59 and 63 against 50 and 54 respectively in the preceding year. It is very gratifying to note that not a single case remained pending at the close of the year which is creditable to Mr. Vora.

CRIMINAL APPEALS

39. During the year there was no criminal appeal which fact too confirms the above remarks about the work of Mr. Vora.

CIVIL JUSTICE

40. During the year the total number of suits for disposal including a balance of 3 from the previous year came to be 43. Of these 42 were disposed of and there remained a closing balance of one only at the end of the year, it being referred to arbitrators and a contested suit. The particulars of suits and how they were disposed of are given in Appendix X.

EXECUTION OF CIVIL DECREES

41. The number of applications for the execution of Civil Court decrees filed during the year was 99 as against 98 in the previous year. There was none pending at the close of the last year. All these were disposed of, leaving no balance at the end of the year. From the particulars of this branch of the Civil Court's work given in Appendix XI it is satisfactory to note that this work too had received proper attention of the Courts.

CIVIL APPEALS

42. During the year of report there was one appeal only against the decision of the Nyayadhish which was disposed of during the year and the closing balance was nil at the end of the year.

EXTRADITION

43. There was only one person extradited to this Taluka and none by it to other States and Talukas during the year of report. There was no difficulty in obtaining extradition of any of the accused. The person extradited to this Taluka was convicted.

PRISON

44. There is only one central prison in the town of Kotda for the whole of the Taluka, as before, and Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisoners confined in it. The number of prisoners admitted into the prison during the year of report

was 7 against 20 in the year before. Throughout the year the prisoners continued to be enjoying good health and there was no death or sickness among them. There was no jail offence of any importance. The prisoners are employed on out-door work. The Nyayadhish of the Taluka is the Jail Superintendent.

45. Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant, was pleased to inspect the Jail on 6th March 1917 and to remark in the visit book:- " Visited Jail. Clean and in good order. 2 prisoners. No complaints."

REGISTRATION

46. Particulars regarding registration of documents during the year of report are given in Appendices XIV and XV which show that the number of documents presented for registration during the year was 24 against 17 in the previous year, of the value of Rs. 15,689-4-0, the amount of fees realized being Rs. 120-0-0.

MUNICIPALITY

47. The only Municipality in Kotda, the capital of the Taluka, continues to be a State department and is managed by a separate State establishment. It has no revenue of its own, but the expenses are provided from the Taluka revenues. It looks after the municipal roads and keeps them in repairs and also the cleaning and the lighting of the town. There is a Municipal Secretary at the head of the establishment whose duties are performed by the Chief Constable in addition to his own. Throughout the year the town has enjoyed good health and there was no epidemic in the town of Kotda. Appendix XVI furnishes information about the Municipality.

RURAL CONSERVANCY

48. The arrangements for the rural conservancy have been the same as described in previous reports. Where the villages are large, the main streets therein are kept clean by village scavengers and they are paid from contributions made by the villagers. The by-lanes are kept clean by the people leaving close by. The Police and Revenue Officers see during their visits to the villages that they are kept clean and that the sanitation is not neglected. There was no epidemic of any kind except a few cases of Small-pox only in a few villages.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

WEATHER AND RAINFALL

49. During the year of report the monsoon broke out later in this Taluka than the surrounding States. In fact there was very little rain in the month of June-only in the first

and third weeks,-amounting to 1·65 inches. The month of July received 6-32 inches during which period the agriculturists commenced their sowing operations of Agtar crops. Thus the sowing was delayed a little. However the seed germinated well and the plants looked bright and prosperous and were greatly nourished by good rains in August measuring 9·71 inches. This was the time when the plants had to attain their growth and it was necessary to clear them of the weeds; but the rains of the month did not allow the agriculturists to perform this field work in time and the effect was that the plants had latterly to suffer in their growth and could not thrive so satisfactorily as they appeared to prove in the beginning. The whole of August was nearly cloudy and there was no enough break. Excessive moisture also weakened to a certain extent the standing crops at the close of the month. This year's rains did not fall at regular intervals and not properly distributed. However the effects were on the whole not disappointing. The rainfall of September measured 2·34 inches. There was a long break especially in this Taluka and crop plants began to show signs of further weakness. It was only in the third week of October that 2·1 inches were registered which gave some impetus to the then existing situation. The total rainfall of the season was 22·40 inches, out of which 0·37 cents were unseasonable (Appendix XIX). The cold season this year had set in earlier; but the winter was normal though it was uneven, heat and cold being felt alternatively. However the rabi crops, though they had to suffer for want of sufficient water in wells, had no injurious effect through climatic changes.

CROPS

50. The rainfall in June and July was not so good everywhere in the Taluka and it was not possible therefore to sow all the lands till after the third week of July. Till then in the rest of the villages sowing was done here and there where the lands were well saturated with water. The crop grown came out well but nearly the constant rains in August hampered the field operations; and the consequent excessive moisture followed by a long break could not allow the plants grow to their full growth and thrive. Had there been no rain in October, the crops would have greatly suffered. But the latter rain saved the situation and improved the harvest to the satisfaction of all. The irrigated crops of course felt the insufficiency of water in wells, excepting which there was nothing in particular to mar them. Yield of Bajri was reduced. There was very little hope for the Juvar crop but for the latter rain which gave bright expectations for its future realization. Pulse plants suffered and gave us less yield. Talli crops totally failed.

GROUND-NUT

51 With the first fall of sufficient rain ground-nut was sown; but the area was limited. The cultivators can understand that this crop is more profitable than other dry ones and they are anxious to extend its cultivation. But they find that the trouble and expense are not commensurate with its yield.

IRRIGATED CROPS

52. Though the rainfall for the whole monsoon neared the average figure, the downpour at any one time was not so vigorous and continuous at least for some days so as to add materially to the supply of water in wells and rivers. The cultivation of rabi crops was of course restricted. The crop was, however, fair, as nothing impeded its growth. Gram cultivation was as usual very scarce as people were afraid of the damage caused by water-birds from the neighbouring Gondal lake. The area of cotton cultivation was also limited but the yield in proportion was good. The yield of Kamod i. e. rice crop was fair in proportion to the area sown. Til also fared very well and gave bumper harvest, even not heard of or seen for some years past. There were 13 sugar-cane plantations; but they were not in very good condition owing to shortage of water in wells and had to be disposed of earlier than usual.

LOCUSTS RED-RUST AND FROST

53. Fortunately, during the year, there did not appear any swarm of locusts nor was there frost nor any damage to crops by red-rust.

ANNA VALUATION OF CROPS

54. Inspite of causes of hindrance to full growh the anna valuation of all the crops taken together may be said to be at least 12 to 14 annas in the rupee.

WATER SUPPLY

55. The supply of water has been affected by the absence of sufficient rains in the latter part of the monsoon. As has been stated above, there was no vigorous and continuous downpour during any portion of the monsoon. Its deficiency has been felt since the beginning of winter when the wells proved short of necessary water for irrigation purposes. The flow of water in rivers too ceased earlier and some of the rivulets have dried altogether. It is thus feared that in some of the places water for drinking purposes even will be available with difficulty in the hottest part of summer.

WAGES AND LABOUR

56 The wages of labour continued to be high during the whole of the year and paucity of labour is felt. Looking to the supply and demand of labour there does not seem to be yet

any likelihood of labour-wages going down in the near future. There is much demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and on occasions it becomes very difficult to get labourers for agricultural as well as other works.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS

57. The prices of food grains were high during the year and would have gone up further. But a tight money market and some restriction on importation abroad have ceased off the rates a bit. On a comparison of the prices of these grains as given in Appendix XVIII ruling in March 1917 with those for March 1916, it appears that they have a little tendency to a fall.

FORESTS

58. As mentioned in previous reports there are no forests in the Taluka, although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. The reason is that both the physical formation of the land and the average rainfall of the Taluka are not suitable for the growth of good trees. Even in good cultivable lands no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. The waste land affords however grazing for cattle and some areas are set apart as reserves for grass.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES

59. The trade and manufacture in the Taluka have been the same as in previous years. The trade is local and consists mainly in the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, wool and ghee and dealing in articles required for consumption by the people. The manufacture is confined to weaving of coarse country-cloth as before required for local use. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process. Among minerals there are only stones dug out from stone quarries.

IMPORT AND EXPORT

60. The export and import trade of the Taluka this year was the same as in previous years. The import trade consisted of cloth, prices goods, yarn, rice, food grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, Kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things; and the export trade, of cotton, wool, raw hides, ghee, locally made coarse cloth and stone to a small extent.

CUSTOMS DUTY

61. During the year of report there was no change of any kind either in the system or rate of levying custom duties. The various concessions allowed in previous years were continued this year also.

GINNING FACTORY

62. There is no ginning factory in the Taluka and cotton was therefore taken either to Gondal or Rajkot.

PUBLIC WORKS

63. The public works, original and repairs, carried out during the Samvat year 1972, the Taluka's financial year, cost it Rs. 6,531/. as shown in Appendix XIX. The Department continued to be in charge of Overseer Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar under the general supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

64. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also.

MINT

65. The Taluka has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

66. The condition of the agriculturists appears to have been improving. They have recently fared better, as some of their land produce have fetched good prices. There are a few cases of advances of Taccavi as the dues of most of them, with rare exceptions have been realized by instalments without any further help from the Taluka.

67. The condition of the trading or other high classes does not show such an improvement as in the case of some cultivators and the labouring classes. They have experienced difficulties owing to the tightness of the money market, higher prices and no exchange of commodities owing to the European War. Some of these find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad; but they have been hard hit by the bad times. The condition of those principally depending upon service has also been badly affected owing to the cost of living being very high and many just and urgent calls upon their income.

68. The labouring classes have fared, as in last year, well during the year. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour have risen in comparison with previous years. With such high wages and a simple living this class of people have been able to make good savings; and they appear to have been satisfied.

PUBLIC HEALTH

69. The year was generally healthy and there was not much sickness among cultivators or labourers as would interfere with agricultural operations. But the agricultural stock greatly suffered from small-pox and foot and mouth disease at the commencement of the year.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

70. Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock and other animals in the Taluka during the year of report. There is a slight decrease in the number of animals when we com-

pare it with that of the previous year. It is due to the cause mentioned in the last paragraph. Its effects are still lingering and the condition of cattle does not appear so good as it was the year before the last.

EXCISE

71. The number of excise shops is shown in Appendix XXI. The excise revenues during the Samvat year 1972 came to Rs. 885/.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

72. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII gives details of receipts and expenditure under the various budget heads.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

73. The gross revenues for the Samvat year 1972, excluding alienations, were Rs. 1,33,565 which is less by Rs. 1,866 than that in the previous year chiefly under the head of the Vaje. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 97,940.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND LOANS

74. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old loans of Samvat years 1956 and 1958 and new and funeral loans of Samvat 1968 and marriage loan of Samvat 1969; and to the Local Fund, for the famine loan of Samvat 1956. The amount of the Government loans due at the end of March 1916 was about Rs. 1,63,960-10-1. During the year of report a sum of Rs. 34,101 has been paid, out of which Rs. 6,679-14-0 went in satisfaction of interest amount and Rs. 27,421-2-0 were credited as principal leaving a balance of Rs. 1,36,539-8-1 yet to be paid with interest. Similarly, the Local Fund loan due on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 13,270-13-11 out of which the instalment of the year Rs. 1,798 consisting of the principal amount Rs. 1,117-6-0 and interest amount Rs. 680-10-0 has been duly paid, there being a balance of Rs. 12,153-7-11 yet to be paid with interest.

OTHER DEBTS

75. The Taluka was indebted to others, out of the total amount of Rs 12,871-4-10, to the extent of Rs. 6,000 at the end of the previous financial year i. e, Samvat 1971, out of which Rs. 3.000 have been paid last year to Messrs. Phirozshah and Pestonji Mervanji of Rajkot Civil Station under the sanction of the Poli-

tical Agent, Halar Prant, conveyed to us by his No. R/19 dated 6th July 1916, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000 yet to be paid to those gentlemen.

FAMINE RESERVE FUND

76. We have stacked the surplus quantity of hay, and stored juvari grains in pits, for making provision against future years of famine and scarcity. Orders to the agriculturists not to sell the surplus quantity of dry fodder unless they possess it as much as is sufficient for their cattle to last for the current as well as the coming years are still in force.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

DISPENSARY

77. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya. As stated in para 19 supra he has been on leave during the latter part of the year and during his absence Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara, also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has been incharge of the institution. The Dispensary is supplied with a sufficient stock of medicines and the necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients.

PATIENTS TREATED

78. During the year of report the number of outdoor patients treated was 4,440 against 3,572 in the previous year. The increase is due to malarial fevers prevalent in September and October last after the rainy and cloudy month of August. The daily average of the patients was 46·96 as against 36·13 in the year before.

PREVAILING DISEASES

79. During the year of report the diseases prevailing among the people in the Taluka were of the same ordinary type as in previous years. The cases of malarial fevers this year were more than the last one. The year was free from any epidemic except a few cases of small-pox in a few villages. The year was throughout healthy.

VACCINATION

80. The Vaccinatiou work is done as before under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas similarly situated. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 426 and 14 respectively against 471 and nil in the previous year.

81. The sanitary arrangements in the Taluka continued to be the same as before. The Municipality looks after the sanitation in the town of Kotda. The roads are swept daily and the latrines too are kept clean. The Municipality also sees that the sources of water supply for drinking purposes are not contaminated. In the Moffusil the village community make their own arrangements with the village sweepers to keep their villages clean. The villages are thinly populated and the village sites are on high grounds. Special arrangements are not therefore necessary for the villages. Good drinking water supply and well drained village sites on high ground are the chief wants of villages and they are generally not lacking in these respects. There is a great demand for the purchase of plots of land for building purposes by some of the people of the town of Kotda; but it is difficult to comply with it as the town ank the suburb limits are obstructed on all sides.

SANITATION

82. During the year of report there were 4 cases of small-pox in 3 villages. One only proved fatal. Of these due information had been given to the Vaccination Department. There was no case of measles anywhere.

SMALL-POX AND MEASLES

83. It will be observed from Appendix XXIV that the number of births during the year was 479 against 477 in the previous year, whereas the number of deaths was 232 against 175. These figures show that the health conditions of the people are normal. Birth rate shows some slight improvement; but the death rate has also increased, which can be attributed to pneumonic fevers owing to wintry irregular season. The ratio of births and deaths per one thousand of the population was 47·69 and 23·09 respectively during the year of report against 47·49 and 17·42 in the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is done by the Police Patels in the Moffusil and by the Chief Constable in the town of Kotda,

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

84. Fortunately, the Taluka was free from either Cholera or Plague during the whole year as in past. Arrangements continue for seeing that none suffering from plague gets into the town.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA

CHAPTER VII

Education.

85. During the year of report there was no change either in the number or nature of the schools for imparting education to the people of the Taluka · Appendix XXV gives

SCHOOLS

particulars as to the schools maintained by the Taluka. There are in all 4 schools for Gujarati and primary education. All these are Fund Schools.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND ATTENDANCE

86. The registers show a total number of 349 boys at the end of the year of report against 338 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 269·3 as against 287·59 of the past year. The school for girls is managed by a trained Head–Mistress. It has 68 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 64 of the previous year; the average daily attendance was 55·9 as against 47·9 past year.

STANDARDS

87. The boys' school at Kotda had instruction imparted upto seven standards; while Ramod and Ardoi had six standards, there being no boy in the seventh standard. Kotda girls' school had five standards.

88. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical traininig is given to the boys in addition to drill practice; the school boys at Ramod are similarly trained, while those at Ardoi are practised in native sports only.

SUPERVISION

89. The Education Department of the Taluka is under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhiaru B. A.

90. The examinations of the above schools were held by that Officer in the month of March last. The percentage of passed students is shown in the sub-joined table.

No.	Name of School	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year	Remarks.
1	Taluka School Kotda	50·9	52·7	
2	Ramod School	62·2	66·6	
3	Ardoi School	50	64·5	
4	Kotda Girls School	81	89·7	

This shows the results of the working of theSchool Masters which will speak for themselves for their merits.

91. This department is as usual maintained by the Taluka. The expenditure on primary education amounted to Rs. 2,434 which together with the amount of scholarships came to Rs. 2,673 during the Samvat year 1972.

COST

92. Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant, was pleased to distribute the prizes to the Taluka School boys and also to the girls of the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School on the 5th March 1917 and to record his remarks in the visit books of those schools to the following effect :—

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION

(1) Taluka School for boys :—" Distributed prizes. The boys appeared to be carefully trained and clean. I hope the Head Master will pay regular attention to cleanliness. The number of boys is large and is getting too big for the building."

(2) Victoria Jubilee Girls school:—" Distributed prizes. The girls singing was good and showed signs of careful teaching. The girls were clean and I hope special attention will always be paid to that point."

93. One scholarship of Rs. 5, with an increase of Re. 1 given last year, founded as a memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII continued to be given out to a deserving Brahmin student of Ramod who prosecutes his studies at the Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad.

ENCOURAGEMENT EXTENDED BY THE DARBAR

94, Two other scholarships of Rs. 8 (7+I) and 3 have also continued as under.

1. That of Rs. 8 to a Kunbi boy of Ramod prosecuting his studies first at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh and then at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

2. That of Rs. 3 to a Brahmin boy of Kotda studying at the Middle School Gondal.

95. One more scholarship of Rs. 8 was added to the list during the year under report. A Brahmin boy of Ramod studying at the Gujrat College Ahmedabad directly applied to the Political Agent, Halar Prant, for getting a scholarship secured from this Taluka, and the then Political Agent, after making suitable enquiries, sanctioned a monthly scholarship of Rs. 8 by his No. G. B./609 dated 27th July 1916 which the boy has

been enjoying since the 1st of August 1916. The boy has since then shifted to Poona Fergusson College.

96. Annual contribution of Rs. 100 continued to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pai Fund Society in aid of education of the Girassia boys.

MADRESSAS

97. As mentioned in previous reports the same Memon and Khoja Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SADAVRAT OR CHARITY

98. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages of the Taluka. They are maintained in Kotda with the Taluka help and in villages by the co-operation of cultivators.

LIBRARY

99. There is no public library in the Taluka. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room located in the Khoja Khana and intended for their exclusive use containing books &c. relating to their own religion.

FAIRS

100. The fair in the month of Shravan was held as usual at the temple of the Panchnath Mahadev. There was no Khoja congregation this year also.

STABLES

101. There is no Paddock in the Taluka, but horses are kept and reared in a limited number. The stables were visited during the year by Thakore Shri Harishchandrasinhji Saheb of Muli, E. Maconochie, Esquire, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant. They were pleased to record in the visit book to the following effect :—

(1) " I visited the stables this evening with the Thakore Saheb and was very much pleased to see every thing in excellent order, 30-6-16 (signed) Harischandrasinhji of Muli."

(2) " Visited the stables with the Thakore Saheb. Everything is very neat and well organised and shows tha personal interest taken by the Thakore Saheb. There are some very useful animals too. 6-11-16 (signed) E. Maconochie A. G. K."

(3) "It is over 9 years since I last saw the stables and cattle. The Thakore Saheb has been left a neat little model by his Predecessor and I am glad to see that he takes the same care of the Stables. I understand that Thakore Mulwaji's herd of cattle was dispersed. It is a pity some were not kept for stock purposes. 6 March 1917 (signed) H. W. Berthon Lt. Colonel, Political Agent, Halar."

CATTLE

102. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These are reminiscences of the late Thakore Saheb and keep his memory green in the minds of those who inspect them.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES

103. There are very few poisonus snakes and wild animals in the Taluka which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction.

WILD BOARS

104. Complaints of damage to crops being done by wild boars are nearly getting less day by day as most of them have disappeared or fled away to distant places.

CONCLUSION

105. Kotda is in the fortunate position of the Bhayats having had no disputes with the Taluka. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathis of Ardoi, some of which have already been inquired into and decided by the proper tribunal, and the remaining few will, it is hoped, be redressed in the near future. The people are not very litigious.

106. The year under report is the third year of administration by the present Thakore Saheb who takes interest in all administrative affairs of the Taluka.

107. In conclusion I may be allowed respectfully to tender my earnest thanks to the able and experienced Agency Officers for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to the Taluka in every way.

Kotda Sangani
20th May/June 1917

Lakshmishankar D. Jasadar.
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Names of high Officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mr. Lakshmishanker Dulabhji Savadia	Kamdar	1st April 1916	31st March 1917	
2	,, Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G. B. V. C.	Companion and Private Secretary	Do.	Do.	
3	,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora	Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
4	,, Bhaktiprasad Krishnajiwan Vaidya	Medical Officer	Do.	9th January 1917	
5	,, Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara	Do.	10th January 1917	31st March 1917	
6	,, Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel	Daftari and Treasurer	1st April 1916	Do.	
7	,, Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar	Revenue Nimtandar	Do.	Do.	
8	,, Maneklal Vrajlal Raval	Chief Constable	Do.	14th September 1916	
9	,, Premchand Nagardas Vora	Do.	13th September 1916	19th October 1916	
10	,, Ismail Khudabax Sheikh	Do.	20th October 1916	31st March 1917	

LAKSHMISHANKER D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes, with suitable changes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence.	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act.	,,	,,	
7	Hindu law.	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law.	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act.	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act.	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890.	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act.	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
16	Jail Rules of the Agency.	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings.	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules.	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules.	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules.	,,	,,	
22	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local.	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act.	Yes, with suitable changes.	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1916-17.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.* European commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ...														The State maintains no military force. There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites. *
Sappers ...														
Artillery* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...														
Imperial Service Troops														
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police force in the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1916-17.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constables ...	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Swars...	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do. ...	3	23									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
		1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani	25	17	29	20	29	20	21	14	8	6	72·41	70·	72·41	70·	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani	587-7-9	32-2-11	278-3-9	30-10-11	47·36	95·33	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation			
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Mischief by fire.																														
9	Theft and other offences against property ...	...	17	17	21	17	20	14	...	2	...	5	7	...	14	6	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Miscellaneous.																														
17	Total...																														

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916–17*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
		1915–1916	1916–1917		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1915–1916	1916–1917								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	* 1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court	50	59	0	20	35	7	1	0	54	63	0	33	28	2	0	0	0	
	Total...	52	60	0	20	35	7	1	1	57	64	0	33	29	2	0	0	0	

* Committed for trial by the Nyayadhish.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry; &c. ordered.		Pending.		
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda Sangani.	Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total,		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suit filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.					Average duration.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.		
1	Hazur Court.	1	2	1	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*Y. m, d.* 1-10-22	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	1	1	52	39	53	40	52	40	1	0	1748-11-0	0	36	3	32	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	32	2060-2-0	0-1-4	
	Total...	2	3	53	40	55	43	52	42	3	1	1748-11-0	0	36	4	32	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	34	2060-2-0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda–Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees field in Courts of the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of applications pending at the close of 1916–17.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of 1916–17			Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	98	99	16308-3-5	98	99	16308-3-5	98	99	16308-3-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII

Statement Showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
		Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																								y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
1	Hazur Court	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	485–8 0	311–7–0	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0–1–15	0–2–0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda–Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Days.	
Kotda-Sangani	1	5	7	20	12	2·81	2·34	1	639	4	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Kotda Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Number of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda–Sangani Hazur Court.	17*	24	7	13	7	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	*18	24	12605-4-0	15689-4-0	...	...	...	...	*17 Presented for Registration during 1915–16 1 Pending from previous year and ——registered during the year, 1915–16 18

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda–Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

Discription	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	7	3,865	0	0	35	0	0	13	8,228	0	0	65	0	0	
Sale deeds	7	5,740	4	0	35	0	0	9	7,461	4	0	45	0	0	
Wills	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	
Money Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	17	9,605	4	0	85	0	0	24	15,689	4	0	120	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net Profit...	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1916	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March. 1917	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1,523	1,788	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

State	April 1916		May 1916		June 1916		July. 1916		August 1916		September 1916		October 1916		November 1916		December 1916		January 1917		February 1917		March 1917		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Kotda-Sangani	0	0	0	37	1	65	6	32	9	71	2	34	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	40	21	70	28	69	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year)			During March (present year).			Remarks.
		Md.	Srs.	Ts.	Md.	Srs.	Ts.	
1	Wheat per Rupee	0	18	0	0	19	30	
2	Bajri „ „	0	19	0	0	20	20	
3	Juvari „ „	0	23	0	0	25	30	
4	Adad „ „	0	17	0	0	16	20	
5	Mug „ „	0	17	0	0	17	30	
6	Gram „ „	0	19	0	0	19	10	
7	Rice „ „	0	13	20	0	14	20	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,
Kamdar, Kotda–Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure of public Works, carried out in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.			Remarks
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
1	Original works	1601 0 0		1601 0 0							
2	Towards repairs to roads etc.		1749 0 0								
3	Miscellaneous		3181 0 0	4930 0 0							
								6531	0	0	

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka during the year 1916-17.

No.	District	Years.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs:		Carts.		Remarks.
			Buffaloes.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
					Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	1916-17	3,115	1,719	140	975	39	62	38	343	10,140	929	...	...	456	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of Kotda-Sangani Taluka during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	3	813-0-0	2	72-0-0	...	...	5	885-0-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka during the year 1916-17 i. e. Samvat 1972.

No. of Major heads	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening Balance	52,145	
I	Land Revenue	1,12,667	
II	Taxes	2,459	
III	Sayar	12,443	
IV	Law and Justice	1,764	
V	Education	206	
VI	Interest	3,824	
VII	Miscellaneous	202	
VIII	Adjustments	0	
IX	Deposits	0	
X	Refund of advances and out-standings...	8,616	
XI	Loan	7,837	
XII	Refund	0	2,02,163
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration	8,494	
II	Jail	639	
III	Poiice	8,197	
IV	Political	23,474	
V	Bardashi	2,047	
VI	Education	2,673	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ...	2,006	
VIII	Public Works	7,080	
IX	Darbar charges...	34,419	
X	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmada ...	3,607	
XI	Traveller's Bungalow and Dharmshala ...	289	
XII	Municipal	1,788	
XIII	Medical	1,428	
XIV	Revenue Survey	0	
XV	Miscellaneous	1,224	
XVI	Adjustments	495	
XVII	Remissions and Refunds of Fines Fees etc	80	
XVIII	Debts	36,635	
XIX	Deposits Repaid	60	
XX	Advances and out-standings ...	6,668	
	Closing balance...	60,860	2,02,163

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Kotda-Sangani	4,440	...	...	...	...	...	1,428-0-0	46·96	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
			Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Kotda-Sangani.	10,044	477	479	2	...	175	232	57	...	47·49	47·69	17·42	23·09	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangai Taluka, during the year 1916–17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School.	241	249	202·89	186·2			2,434	2,434	
		Ramod Gujarati School.	61	64	44·9	52·5	...	...			
		Ardoi Gujarati School.	36	36	39·3	30·6					
		Victoria Jubilee Girls School.	64	68	47·9	55·9					

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

INDEX.

Chapter I—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

	Page.	Para.
Area, population, gross revenue, tribute	... 1	2
Chief's full name, caste and heir	... 1	3
Important Political Events	... 1	4
European War	... 1	5-6
Recruiting in Kathiawar	... 2	7
War Relief Funds	... 2	8
Indian War Loan	... 3	9
Our Day celebrations and collections	... 3	10-11
Political relations	... 3	12
Domestic events	... 3	13
District tour	... 3	14
Visits of Chiefs and Princes	... 4	15-16
Visits of the Political Officers	... 4	17
Changes in the personnel of the Staff	... 4	18

Chapter II—ADMINISTRATION of the LAND.

Revenue System	... 4	19
Alienations, Boundary Settlements	... 4	20
Taccavi advances	... 4	21-22
Demand and Collections	... 5	23
Coercive measures	... 5	24
Supervision	... 5	25

Chapter III—PROTECTION and LEGISLATION.

Legislation	... 5	26
Military force	... 5	27
Police	... 5	28
Efficiency of the Police	... 6	29
Working of the Police	... 6	30
Offences	... 6	31
Property stolen and recovered	... 6	32
Village Police	... 6	33
Administration of Justice	... 7	
Constitution of Courts	... 7	34
Criminal Justice	... 7	35
Criminal Appeals	... 7	36

Civil Justice	... 7	37
Execution of Civil Decrees	... 7	38
Civil Appeals	... 7	39
Extradition	... 8	40
Prison	... 8	41
Registration of Documents	... 8	42
Municipality	... 8	43
Rural Conservancy	... 8	44

Chapter IV—PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall	... 9	45
Crops	... 9	46
Cotton	...10	47
Ground-nuts	...10	48
Other Rabi and irrigated Crops	...10	49
Locust, Red-rust and Frost	...11	50
Anna valuation of Crops	...11	51
Water-supply	...11	52
Wages and Labour	...11	53
Prices of Food-grains, &c.	...11	54
Forest	...12	55
Trades and Manufactures	...12	56
Export and Import trade	...12	57
Customs levies	...12	58
Ginning Factory	...12	59
Public Works	...12	60
Post and Telegraph Offices	...13	61
Mint	...13	62
General Condition of the People	...13	63
Public health	...13	64
Agricultural stock	...14	65
Excise	...14	66

Chapter V.- REVENUE and FINANCE.

Revenue year	...14	67
Gross Revenue and Expenditure	...14	68
Government and Local Fund Loans	...14	69
Other debts	...14	70
Summary of Debts	... 15 16	71-72 73
Famine Reserve Fund	...16	74-75

Chapter VI.- VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensary	...16	76
Patients treated	...17	77

Prevailing diseases	...17	78
Vaccination	...17	79
Sanitation	...17	80
Small-pox and measles	...17	81
Births and Deaths	...18	82
Plague and Chotera	...18	83
CHAPTER VII.- EDUCATION.		
Schools	...18	84
Number of Students and attandanee	...19	85
Standards	...19	86-87
Supevision	...19	88
Examinations and their results	...19	89
Cost	...19	90
Prize Distribution	...19	91
Encouragement extended by the Darbar	...20	92-93-94
Madressas	...20	95
CHAPTER VIII.- MISCELLANEOUS.		
Sadavrat or Charity	...20	96
Library	...20	97
Fairs	...20	98
Stables	...21	99
Cattle	...21	100
Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes	...21	101
Wild boars	...21	102
Conclusion	...21	103 104 104

Appendices I to XXV..... ... ... pp. I to XXV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Kotda-Sangani Taluka

for the year 1917-18.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1917 is as under:—

CHAPTER I

General and Political.

2. *Area,* about 90 square miles; *population,* 10,044 souls; *gross revenue* (excluding alienations) *based on average of past 5 years* of the Taluka, Rs. 1,45,952; the *tribute* payable to Government, Rs. 10,189; and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The *Chief's full name* is Himatsinhji Muluji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore," his *age* is 25 years; and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *Caste,* belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.*

Important Political Events.

4. During the year under review there was no other political event of importance worth mentioning except the following:—

European War.

5. The war in Europe has not yet ended–Russia, one of the Allies has, owing to internal dissensions, discord and disunion, separated herself from the Confederation, withdrawn from the battlefield, demobilized her army and entered into a disgraceful peace with the Central Powers. Roumania has also followed suit. This circumstance has placed the other Allies into a rather peculiar position, as Germany and Austria–Hungary have totally withdrawn their armies from the Eastern front for a big offensive in the Western front. But it is satisfactory to note that the other Allies had ample opportunities to add to their resources in men, munitions and money; and that America has also come forward by their side. Though it is likely that there would appear ups and downs on either side, we are sure of the success of the Allies in the end.

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6. In India, the Native States and the Indian subjects continue to show further signs of their steadfast loyalty and readiness to assist the British Empire in every way possible. The Government of India have given opportunities to the people by issuing rules and regulations for enlistment in the Indian Defence Force; but it is a pity that they have not responded to the call with as much promptness as could be desired. However, they are not backward in availing themselves of the same.

Recruiting in Kathiawar.

7. Though the response from the States of Kathiawar to the needs of the army in the matter of money, comforts and material has been generous and sustained, and in respect of the War Loan, has been probably unequalled in any area in India of corresponding extent and resources, as regards the furnishing of fighting men, labour and followers, the response has been inappreciable It becomes increasingly evident that victory will be to the side that can hold out the longer in the matter of men and material. While other parts of India have sent their fighting men in numbers, the contribution of Kathiawar amounts to infact nothing. In order to make a concerted effort by the States to furnish a quota of fighting men etc. the Ruling Chiefs of the first four classes etc. were invited at Rajkot on the 15th September 1917 by the Agent to the Governor to hear an address delivered by His Highness Maharaja Shri Jam Saheb, on which occasion the Thakore Saheb was present. A committee was appointed to draw up certain recommendations for the States' consideration with which the Thakore Saheb had fully agreed. The conditions as to pay, allowances, &c. proposed by Government were widely published in the Taluka. A Recruiting Officer has been appointed who has been given necessary instructions to visit every village, preach the benefit of recruitment and send those coming forward to the Central Depot at Rajkot. The Thakore Saheb has been also touring in the villages in company of the Recruiting Officer and takes interest in the work. He has notified additional concessions on his own behalf and contributed Rs. 45-8-10 to the amount of Rs. 10,000 as a Recruiting Fund raised by the States and Talukas, to meet the incidental expenses.

War Relief Funds.

8. As in past year, this Taluka and its people have continued their help of giving monthly subscriptions to the Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund, amounting to Rs. 665. The Thakore Saheb also has contributed Rs. 12 to the Lady Wellingdon War Relief Fund, by the same process.

9. The Committee appointed last year, to raise an Indian War Loan in this Taluka has finished its labours and been able to get a sum of Rs. 4200 invested especially in the form of Post Office Cash Certificates.

Indian War Loan.

10, In order to raise as large a sum as possible for Red Cross purposes and for the benefit of our troops in Mesopotamia and in India, a movement was initiated by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, with the warm support of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, to celeberate "Our Day" in which all classes and communities had joined together to make it a success. His Honour the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar celebrated the 'Our Day' at Rajkot from 14th to 18th December 1917 by different sorts of programme and it is very satisfactory to mention that the princes and people of Kathiawar united together in assisting the same.

Our-day celebrations and collections.

11. This Taluka also was not backward in responding to the call and, as previously arranged, the 12th December 1917 was fixed as the day for celebration when athletic sports and other races etc. were arranged with the help of a committee, the proceeds of which were remitted to the Central Fund at Rajkot. Thus the total donation and collection towards this fund on behalf of this Taluka amounted to Rs. 533.

12. The relations with other neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as usual. Of course there crop up petty disputes in this Taluka's Pati at Sardhar, owing to Rajkot State's jurisdiction over the whole town; and sometimes regular political suits have to be filed if the disputes are not amicably settled. The political suit, pending in the Court of the Halar Prant and referred to in my last Administration Report, has been decided against this Taluka and in Rajkot State's favour. This Taluka has therefore appealed against the decision, to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, before whom it is pending for disposal.

Political relations.

13. There was no such event worth recording. But a second Kunvri Shri is born during February last, to Her Highness Ba Shri Anandkunverba Saheb, Maharani of Dhrangadhra, and the eldest daughter of the late Thakore Saheb.

Domestic events.

14. During the year of report, the Thakore Saheb toured in several villages of the Taluka, to make himself acquainted with the condition of the people and also to explain to them the benefits of enlistment as recruits in the Kathiawar Company.

District tour.

15. Vala Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji, who is related to the Thakore Saheb, came down to Kotda, in July last on a domestic visit.

Visits of Chiefs and Princes.

16. Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, who is a cadet of Lathi and similarly related stayed here in October last for a change, owing to his indifferent health.

17. E. Maconochie, Esquire, C. S. I; I. C. S. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, informally graced Kotda with his visits twice during November last, accompanied by 3 other European Officers, among whom Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant, was one on the second occasion.

Visits of the Political Officers.

18. Practically there was little change in the personnel of the Staff, during the year under review. Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajiwan Vaidya, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Medical Officer of this Taluka, who was on a long leave, temporarily reverted to and resigned his post to join the Junagadh State service. Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara of Junagadh, also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who acted during Mr. Vaidya's absence, was confirmed in the appointment.

Changes in the personnel of the Staff.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

19. Chokhabhag system, generally prevails in the Taluka, in which there has been no change during the year. Besides recovering a fixed share in the produce of the land, a cash amount is recoverod as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. The system is generally liked by the people. The shares they have to pay are well and clearly defined. Cash assessment system called " Udhad " is resorted to in exceptional cases.

Revenue System.

20. No alienations nor any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars, between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round, were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

Alienations, Boundary Settlements

21. These advances are gradually decreasing. Most of the cultivator-debtors repay them by instalments. However, there are a few in whose cases the usual practice of recovery

Taccavi advances.

is followed. The amounts of Taccavi given and recovered during the Samvat year 1973 were Rs. 770 and Rs. 4,245 respectively.

22. Similarly, loans advanced to and recovered in that year from the Bhayats and Mulgirassias, amounted to Rs. 2,024 and Rs. 1,751 respectively.

Demand and Collections.

23. There were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue. No remissions were necessary during the year. Cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

Coercive measures

24. As remarked in previous reports, the Taluka has no difficulty in recovering its land revenue, unless the crops fail and the cultivators are thereby not able to pay it up. There has therefore been no need for coercive measures.

Supervision.

25. There are three Mahals of the Taluka for the convenience of revenue management. Each Mahal is in charge of a revenue officer, designated as 'Vahivatdar.' The Revenue Department has been under the control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislation.

Legislation.

26. Appendix II shows the laws, rules and regulations in force in this Taluka. No new law or rules were introduced during the year under report. The Judicial Courts of the Taluka follow, as far as possible, the spirit of the British enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations when necessary.

Military force.

27. The Taluka does not maintain any regular military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The Bhayats and Mulgirassias are liable to perform military service when required by the Taluka.

Police.

28. The particulars of the Police force are given in Appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in pre-

vious years. Difficulty to find out the right type of men for enrolment in the force is increasing day by day.

Efficiency of the Police

29. Appendix V shows the number of offences reported to the Police and that of the accused arrested during the year of report, comparing them with those of the previous year. It also gives the result as to how the Police have tried their best in keeping down the crime and in detecting and bringing offenders to justice. The ratio of Police per square mile and per thousand of population continue to be the same as before.

Working of the Police.

30. The particulars of offences reported to the Police and of property stolen and recovered are given in Appendices V and VI which show the work of the Police Department. The number of accused arrested, brought to trial and convicted calls for no special remarks.

Offences.

31. Appendix VII shows that some 12 offences were committed during the year of report as against 17 in the preceding year. Among the serious offences there were only 2 of house-breaking. The remaining offences were either of hurt, theft, or other minor matters. Out of 17 persons apprehended for the offences 8 were convicted who all met their punishments detailed in the appendix and 9 were either acquitted or discharged. There was none awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Property stolen and recovered

32. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 628-14-9 as against Rs. 32-2-11 in the last year as Appendix VI will show. The percentage of recoveries comes to 44·50 as against 95·33 in the year before. It has no doubt fallen down and shows how the Police have worked in the year of report.

Village Police.

33. The village police consist of Police Patels, Pasaetas, and Jivaidars, and are distributed in villages, having regard to the bulk of each village and its situation. They all perform police duties, including the protection of life and property in the villages, under the direction and control of the Chief Constable. They also assist the revenue Officials in revenue duties. Good men for this service too are becoming scarce.

Administration of Justice:-

34. For the administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, there had been, during the year, the following two Courts in the Taluka, with the powers given below :—

Constitution of Courts.

[1] The Hazur Court :—It is presided over by the Thakore Saheb and the Kamdar or either of them. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka, the power of a Registrar under the Registration Act and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

[2] The Court of the Nyayadhish :—Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora, continued to hold the post during the year of report. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters. As a Civil Judge, he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1000.

35. Appendices VII and VIII show the number of offences committed and the number of persons dealt with by the Courts of the Taluka, during the year of report. It will be observed that there remained none awaiting trial at the close of the last year. The offences committed during the year and the persons charged therewith, were respectively 31 and 44, as against 59 and 63 in the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

36. There was preferred only 1 criminal appeal during the year. It was disposed of and the decision of the Nyayadhish Court was confirmed.

Criminal Appeals.

37. The number of Civil suits filed during the year was 46 as againt 40, last year. With one suit remaining at the close of the last year, the total number of suits for disposal comes to 47. All these were disposed of, leaving none in balance for the coming year. Particulars regarding the suits filed and how they were decided are given in Appendix X.

Civil Justice

38. Appendix XI furnishes information regarding the results of applications for the execution of civil decrees. There was none remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year. And in the year of report 89 applications were submitted. All these were disposed of leaving no balance.

Execution of Civil Decrees

39. There was preferred only 1 appeal against 1 in the previous year. It was disposed of during the year.

Civil Appeals

Extradition

40. There was no extradition to this Taluka. The number of persons extradited from here to other States was only 3.

Prison

41. The only Jail is in the town of Kotda. The old building has been altered and changed into a pucca one, very commodious, fully ventilated in the interior, and suited to the necessary requirements of the Taluka. Particulars regarding prisoners confined in it will be found in Appendix XIII. The number of prisoners in the Jail, at the commencement of the year was 1 and 3 new prisoners were admitted during the year of report, as against 7 in the previous year. Daily average during the year was ·091 as against 2·34 last year. There was no prisoner at the end of the year. There was no jail offence of any kind. The prisoners were employed on out-door work. They all continued to be enjoying good health throughout the year and no death of any prisoner was recorded. The Nyayadhish Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora remained incharge of the Jail as the Jail Superintendent.

Registration of Documents

42. The registration of documents is done by the Hazur Court. Appendices XIV and XV give particulars, showing the number of documents, presented for registration, the nature and value thereof and their disposal. No separate expense is incurred in respect to this work. The Agency rules are followed in this respect until local rules which are in contemplation have been framed and promulgated.

Municipality

43. The only Municipality in this Taluka is in Kotda, its capital town. It is not worked by any local board, but is managed by the Taluka itself, its expenses being met from the Taluka revenues. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Secretary, peons, cart-drivers and sweepers. It looks after the municipal roads, keeping them in repairs and also the cleaning and the lighting of the town. The duties of the Municipal Secretary are performed by the Chief Constable in addition to his own. The supply of good drinking water was abundant in wells and rivers except in the hottest part of the year. The town did not enjoy good health as usual, as the epidemic of plague appeared for the first time in the history of Kotda, in the town and one other village. The expense of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 1,781 as Appendix XVI will show.

Rural Conservancy

44. There has been no change in the arrangements for the rural conservancy as described in previous reports. Main streets of large villages are kept clean by village

scavengers and by-lanes by people living close by. In the District the Revenue and Police Officers see to the cleanliness of the villages during their visits. In the year of report the villages continued to remain tolerably healthy, except one or two, which were affected by plague.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall

45. The commencement of the monsoon of 1917 was indeed very earlier i. e. in May last and continued upto October 1917 i. e. nearly over 6 months. It was a record monsoon, hardly found in the annals of this Taluka. In May we received 7·24 Inches of rain and June had 5·19 Inches of rain; July had 9·93 Inches; August 17·97 Inches; September 3·10 Inches and October had 12·1 Inches of rain, making a total of 55·44 Inches of rain, during the whole monsoon. Thus it would be observed that no month has passed without a sufficient rainfall. The monsoon was therefore exceptionally heavy. The weather was not such as could be desired. Summer, though extremely hot, was very short, owing to clouds, beginning to appear in April and rains commencing in May. The monsoon practically lasted as said above for over 6 months and its effect was injurious to the standing crops as well as to the health of the people. The weather in winter was therefore expected to be very cool but, except occasional periods, that season was also uneven and unhealthy.

Crops

46. The sowing of *Agtar* crops was owing to early rains also a little earlier. However, the seedlings had germinated well, but before they could attain to a growth of a few inches, Nature became jealous of a would-be bumper harvest, and, all of a sudden, gave birth to a host of grass-hoppers or *Khapedi*, a kind of small insects, which completely ate away or damaged some of the outgrowing germinations, especially those of the Juwar and the Bajri, which the cultivators had therefore to sow more than once. In some instances they were so tited that they had altogether to leave off Bajri and Juwar sowing and replace cotton instead. Thus the yield of Bajri was greatly reduced and that which survived was totally spoiled by excessive rains on its ears wherein the grains had to germinate and therefore they were hardly fit for human consumption. The Juwar was to some extent better than the Bajri; but the grains also nearly suffered the same fate in the ears, but to a very little extent. The excessive rains in addition damaged the stalks of Bajri and Juwari, rendering them partly useless for feeding animals. Owing to

unusual length of the monsoon and the excessive rains the fields as well as other places could not contain water which had to flow outside long time after the rains had ceased. This caused other plants also great damage. Talli crops altogether failed. Pulse plants greatly suffered. In short *Agtar* crops suffered most.

Cotton

47. Owing to such unusual rains people would naturally expect a bumper harvest of Pachhtar crops, but that was not to be, as would be shown below. The higher prices realized last year on account of cotton induced cultivators to greatly extend the area of this crop this year, which too was added by the replacing of cotton in Juvar and Bajri fields damaged by *Khapedi*, as stated above. If the crop would have been as prosperous as its area under cultivation, the people would have largely been benefitted by the prevailing rates. But Providence ordained otherwise. The agriculturists on this side are accustomed to sow early cotton. The plants in the beginning showed signs of a vigorous growth; but during the middle of the monsoon, they began to suffer by the excessive moisture; and though the plants yielded balls in abundance, they all fell off, they say, owing to some poisonous winds. The next yield suffered by rains falling over the plants, showing signs of weak; ness and the agriculturists were disappointed in not having even a normal harvest from this crop.

Ground-nuts

48. The cultivation of this crop has not extended to other villages. It is mostly availed of in one village of Ardoi wherein the area is increasing day by day. It is, however, hoped that other cultivators of other villages will look to the advantages of this cultivation and will, in all likelihood, extend it in future years.

Other Rabi and irrigated crops

49. Of these crops Kamod (i. e. rice crop) when nearly ripe was spoiled by rains falling over it. Gram, wheat and such other *Pachhtar* cultivations were delayed, owing to the lengthening of the rains. Of late years, gram is hardly sown on this side on account of the dearness of the seeds as well as the damage caused by the water birds of the neighbouring Gondal lake and wild boars. The area of wheat sowing was reduced for the reason that cotton was greatly sown. Though water was more than enough for irrigation purposes, wheat-plants in some places were not so thriving as they ought to be under the circumstances. As the year had been visited by abnormal rains, it was feared that it might be visited by excessive cold, accompanied by occasional frosts. The fear was greatly reduced as the damage to the wheat crop was nominal in proportion to the quantity of

frost. So this crop did not suffer much except that the growth was sparse instead of thickly distributed. Til and sugarcane crops showed signs of prosperity and gave a fairly good yield.

Locust, Red-rust and Frost

50. There did not appear any swarm of locusts. But there was a little frost and fog now and then. However, the winter-crops especially wheat were affected by red-rust to a very little extent.

Anna valuation of Crops

51. Looking to the situation as a whole, the year gives hopes of yielding revenue of about 8 to 10 annas in the rupee.

Water-supply

52. The supply had been more than enough on account of excessive rains during the last monsoon, before which the pinch was on point of being felt. But Nature was merciful and the rains commenced very earlier in May and lasted upto October 1917, giving copious down-pour every month. The result was that even the ordinary soil could not contain water which had to flow outside long time even after the rains had ceased, as mentioned above. Kacha wells had to overflow and the rivers, and streamlets showed sufficient running water during the whole of last winter. There is yet flowing water in the rivers which ordinarily prove dry in these days.

Wages and labour

53. As reported last year both skilled and unskilled labour have remained very dear and paucity of labour is daily increasing. Wages had already risen and are still rising. Even with such high wages it becomes very difficult to get labourers, during the time the cultivators want them for weeding operations and at the time of reaping harvests. These difficulties grow much more as factories multiply. The problem is becoming very intricate day by day and no way has yet been found to get out of it.

Prices of Food-grains etc.

54. The prices of staple food grains during the year of report, continued to go up by leaps and bounds. The prices of other indigenous as well as foreign articles have also risen and even transgressed the highest limits found in any of the previous famine years. This extraordinary dearness of foreign articles can be attributed to an import of very limited amount because of the world-wide conflegration and may have influenced the rates of indigenous articles also.

Forest

55. As mentioned in previous reports, there are no forests in the Taluka although a portion of it is hilly and unculturable. The reason is that both the physical formation of the land and the average rainfall of the Taluka are not suitable for growth of good trees. Even in good cultivable lands no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. Some of the waste lands afford, however, grazing for cattle and slopes of hills and such other areas produce grass and therefore are kept as grass-reserves. These reserves supply us with grass for Darbar animals, and the surplus is preserved as hay stocks to meet future contingencies.

Trades and Manufactures

56. There is nothing worth being mentioned regarding the trades and manufactures in the Taluka besides what has been mentioned in the previous reports. The trade is local and confined mainly in the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, wool, and ghee, and dealing in articles required for consumption by the people. The manufacture consists in weaving of coarse country cloth required for local use. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of muniputation process. Amoug minerals there are also stones of moderate quality dug out from stone quarries.

Export and Import trade

57. The export and import trade of the Taluka requires nothing to be added to what has been said last year. The export trade consisted of cotton, woool, raw hides, ghee, locally made coarse cloth, and stone to a small extent. The import trade consisted of cloths, piece-goods, yarn, rice, food-grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things.

Customs levies

58, During the year of report there was no change of any kind either in the system or rate of levying customs duties. The various concessions allowed in previous years were continued this year also.

Ginning factory

59. There is no ginning factory in the Taluka and cotton was therefore taken either to Gondal or to Rajkot.

Public Works

60. Appendix XIX gives particulars of public works, both original and repairs, carried out during the year Samvat 1973. The total amount spent for the work was Rs. 6,049 as against Rs. 6,531 in the previous year. The prices of articles required have moreover gone very high owing to War. Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji

Chandorkar continued to be in charge as Overseer under the general supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

Post and Telegraph Offices

61. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also. During the latter part of the year, the Telegraph Office had to be temporarily closed by the Department and the Post Office shifted in the vicinity owing to plague raging in Kotda town.

Mint

62. The Taluka has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes. One rupee value currency notes were introduced and circulated into the Taluka during the year of report.

General condition of the people

63. The general condition of the people appears much improved owing to higher prices of food-grains and cotton even with limited harvest. However, they are feeling the pinch of general dearness all round. There are yet a few cases of advances of Taccavi owing to the poor outturn of their harvest.

The condition of other higher classes does not show any improvement but on the other hand is pitiable. They have experienced difficulties owing to the tightness of the money-market and higher prices. Some of these find sources of income by accepting service and doing business abroad.

The condition of those principally depending on service has also been injuriously affected, owing to the cost of living being very high and to many just and urgent calls upon their income.

The trading classes have faired well this year. Those who had dealings in cotton were able to realize good profit over earlier purchases. The dealers of grain were also fortunate in availing themselves of the increasing prices.

The condition of labouring classes seems improving as the rates of wages are going high; but they have to spend more than ordinary times and to suffer the hardships of abnormal prices.

Public health

64. The year was moderately healthy for the first nine months. Plague and small-pox appeared during the latter part of the year, especially in Kotda and one other village; but there was no hindrance to agricultural operations. The agricultural stock was free from any disease.

65. The information about Agricultural stock and other animals in the Taluka, during the year of report, is given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that the stock shows an improvement over that of the last year and has not suffered from any kind of disease as aforesaid.

Agricultural stock

66. The number of excise shops and the excise revenue realized is shown in Appendix XXI. There are 3 shops of opium and 2 of ganja realizing Rs. 802-10-8 and Rs. 110-8-0 respectively.

Excise

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

67. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under the various budget heads.

68. The gross revenues for the Samvat year 1973, excluding alienations, were Rs. 1,54,560 against Rs. 1,33,565, which show a good increase over those of the preceding years. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 88,622 against Rs. 97,940 showing a perceptible decrease below that of the previous year.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure

69. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old loans of Samvat years 1956 and 1958 and new and funeral loans of Samvat 1968, and to the Local Fund for the famine loan of Samvat 1956. The amount of the Government loans due on 1st June 1917 was Rs. 1,22,438-8-0 as principal and Rs. 5,787-5-0 as interest. On the 4th February 1918, the amount of both the instalments of the year Rs. 28,202-0-0 were repaid, out of which Rs. 5,787-5-0 went in satisfaction of interest amount and Rs. 22,414-11-0 were credited as principal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,00,023-13-1 yet to be paid with interest. Similarly, the instalment of Rs. 1,798 was repaid towards the Local Fund Loan, out of which Rs. 1186-7-0 went as principal and Rs. 611-9-0 was paid in satisfaction of interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,967-0-11 yet to be paid with interest.

Government and Local Fund Loans

70. The Taluka was indebted to others, out of the total amount of Rs. 12,871-4-10 to the extent of Rs. 3000 only at the end of the last financial year i. e. in Samvat 1972,

Other debts

which amount has been carried over to the last financial year, nothing having been then sanctioned to be paid to Messrs. Phirozshah and Pestonji Merwanji of Rajkot Civil Station.

71. It will not be out of place to mention at this stage, nearly after the lapse of a period of five years, that the Taluka was indebted to Government, Local Fund and others to the extent of Rs. 2,75,523-14-10, when, after the demise of the late Thakore Saheb, it was taken under the Prant supervision and the Budget system was introduced. During this time the Taluka was able to repay a big amount of Rs. 1,97,552-7-5 including interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,990-14-0 as ascertained from materials at our disposal, yet to be repaid. For the sake of convenience the account of the period is shown below as a ready reference :—

72. **CREDIT SIDE.**

(A) Amount of Loans and other debts standing in arrears during 1913-14 A. D.

[1]	Government Loans	Rs.	2,48,248-11-1
[2]	Local Fund Loan	,,	14,403-14-11
[3]	Other debts	,,	12,871-4-10
			2,75,523-14-10

(B) Interest amouut during five years upto the end of 1917-18 A. D.

[1]	Government Loans		30,087-11-0
[2]	Local Fund Loan		4,177-11-7
[3]	Other debts		1,754- 0-0
			36,019-6-7
			3,11,543-5-5

DEBIT SIDE.

[A] Repayment of the principals of the above loans and debts from 1913-14 to 1917-18 A. D.

[1]	Government Loans	Rs.	1,48,224-14-0
[2]	Local Fund Loan	,,	3,436-14- 0
[3]	Other debts	,,	9,871-4-10
			1,61,533-0-10

[B] Interest amounts as mentioned above — 36,019-6- 7

1,97,552-7-5

Add arrears as under, at
the end of 1917—18:—

[1]	Government Loans	Rs.	1,00,023-13-1
[2]	Local Fund Loan	,,	10,967-0-11
[3]	Other debt	,,	3,000
			1,13,990-14-0
			3,11,543-5-5

73. It is to be observed and not in vain that the Agency supervision has brought about this healthy result in the interest of the Taluka and it is hoped that the Taluka will be made free from every kind of debt within a similar next period, if not earlier, if circumstances prove favourable and no event carrying any extraordinary expenditure happens in the meantime. For this every credit is due to the kind and sympathetic Political Officers of the Halar Prant, who have showed a paternal and affectionate regard towards the undersigned.

Famine Reserve Fund

74. We have stacked the surplus quantity of hay and stored Juvari grains in pits, for making provision against future years of famine and scarcity. During the time such high prices are prevalent if the surplus stock is sold away, it is of course pecuniarily advantageous to the Taluka for the time being, but irrespective of the temporary benefit, it is more injurious for future contingencies, as bad years are now common, when these necessities of life are very scarce and for which the Taluka has to be placed in a position of defraying much more. This view is held by many Talukas and we also have followed that system which has proved for us much more convenient during the year of Samvat 1968.

75. The Durbar has also issued orders to the agriculturists not to sell the surplus quantity of dry fodder unless they possess it as much as is sufficient for their cattle to last for the current as well as the coming years.

CHAPTER VI

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary

76. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara who is confirmed to his post in the year of report, as Mr. Bhaktiprasad Krishnajivan Vaidya has resigned the service as stated

above, in order to join the Junagadh State service. It is supplied with a sufficient stock of medicines and the necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. The information as to its working during the year is given in Appendix XXIII.

Patients treated

77. During the year of report the number of out-door patients treated was 2,063 against 4,440 in the previous year. The decrease is due to people taking advantage of native and Unani medicines being recently dispensed in the town and to people being scattered away in the adjoining villages owing to plague since the last 3 months. The daily average of the patients was 39·46 as against 46·96 in the year before.

Prevailing diseases

78. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were generally the same as those mentioned in previous years. Malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, eye, ear and skin diseases were common as usual, but in a mild form, when compared with the situation of the last year. Among the epidemics, small-pox, hneumonia, and plague for the first time, appeared during the year, which has therefore turned out only a moderately healthy one.

Vaccination

79. The Vaccination work is done as before under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas, similarly situated. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 459 and 200 respectively against 426 and 14 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

80. The Municipality at Kotda, looks to the sanitary condition of the town and adopts measures necessary therefore, as mentioned in para 43 supra. The roads and lanes are swept daily and the latrines too are kept clean. The Municipality also sees that the sources of water supply for drinking purposes are not contaminated. In the headquarters of the Mahals, the village people make their own arrangements with the sweepers to keep their villages clean. In other villages there are no special arrangements for sanitation and no such seem necessary, as they are thinly populated and situated on high grounds. Sufficient supply of good drinking water and high open sites for villages serve the purpose of good sanitation and keep the villages healthy throughout.

Small-pox and measles

81. The year under report was visited by small-pox. There were in all 81 cases of small-pox of which 17 proved fatal and 64 were cured. There was reported no case of measles; and chicken pox appeared in a very mild form in

Kotda proper. Immediate information of the outbreak of the epidemic disease of small-pox was given to the Vaccination department.

Births and Deaths

82. Appendix XXIV presents figures of births and deaths. The number of births during the year was 436 as against 475 last year; and the number of deaths was 392 as against 232 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 43 in the number of births and an increase of 160 in the number of deaths. The increase in the latter was due partly to the outbreak of small-pox epidemic in a few of the villages, partly to the unhealthy condition of recently born children and mostly to the plague conditions prevailng in the town of Kotda and the village of Hadmatala. The ratio of births and deaths per 1000 of population was respectively 43·40 and 39·02 as against 47.69 and 23·09 in the preceding year. The work of registering births and deaths is performed by the Police Patels in the Moffusil and by the staff of the Chief Constable in the town of Kotda and is checked by the Taluka Nyayadhish.

Plague and Cholera

83. There was no cholera in any of the villages and fortunately there had been no plague in the Taluka in its history, till the previous year. But unfortunately it made its appearance in the town of Kotda in January last. In the beginning rats began to die in the northern portion of the town since the last week of December and the same state continued for about a month, during which time no case occurred, but measures were taken to improve the climate of the town. There began cases from the last week of January and most people shifted themselves outside the town and to the adjoining villages. Gradually the whole town became infected, rats dying here and there and similarly cases taking place all round in the town as well as in the Pura. The village of Hadamtala was similarly affected and in proportion to its population, the plague deaths were more in number. At both the places, instructions, as to how to treat the plague patients and how to preserve the cleanliness of the places and take other precautions, were issued. The total of plague cases and deaths were respectively 52 and 29 in Kotda proper and 15 cases and 15 deaths in the village of Hadmatala, at the close of the last official year. Its force has been abating from the middle of April 1918.

CHAPTER VII

Education.

Schools

84. During the year of report there was no change either in the number or nature of the schools for imparting education to the people of the Taluka. Appendix XXV gives

particulars as to the schools maintained by the Taluka. There are in all 4 schools for Gujarati and primary education. All these are Fund schools.

Number of Students and attendance

85. The registers show a total number of 343 boys at the end of the year of report against 349 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 256·19 as against 269·3 of the past year. The school for girls is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 70 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 68 of the previous yerr; the average daily attendance was 55·8 as agasnst 55·9 past year.

Standards

86. The boys' school at Kotda aud Ardoi had instruction imparted upto seven and at Ramod six standards while Kotda girl's school had five standards.

87. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' school where physical training is given to the boys in addition to drill practice; the school boys at Ramod are similarly trained, while those at Ardoi are practised in drill and native sports only.

Supervision

88. The Education Department of the Taluka was under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer, Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhyaru B. A., who retired on pension from the 1st April 1918 and is replaced by Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi M. A., an Assistant Master of the Rajkumar College of Rajkot.

Examinations and their results

89. The examinations of the above schools were not held by that Officer in the month of March last, owing to plague raging in Kotda; the work will now probably devolve on the newly appointed Officer.

Cost

90. This department is as usual maintained by the Taluka. The expenditure on primary education amounted to Rs. 2,132 which together with the amount of scholarships came to Rs. 2,460 during the Samvat year 1973.

Prize Distribution

91. There being no official visit from any Political Officers, in the year of report, no gathering for the distribution of prizes was held, but as mentioned in Chapter I, prizes were granted to boys who were winners in the Our Day athletic sports, held before a public gathering by the Thakore Saheb on the 12th December 1917 in the compound of the Traveller's Bungalow.

92. One scholarship of Rs. 6 founded as a Memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII, continued to be given out to a deserving Brahmin student of Ramod who passed his B. A. course from the Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad and prosecutes his studies in the L. L. B. class at Calcutta.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar

93. Three other scholarships of Rs. 8, 8 and 3 have also continued as under:—

[1] That of Rs. 8 to a Brahmin boy of Ramod, studying at the Poona Fergusson College.

[2] That of Rs. 8 to a Kunbi boy of Ramod, prosecuting his studies at the Bahavdin College, Junagadh.

[3] That of Rs. 3 to a Brahmin boy of Kotda, studying at the Middle School, Gondal.

94. Annual contribution of Rs. 100 continues to be given to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund Society in aid of the education of the Girasia boys.

Madressas

95. As mentioned in previous reports, the same Memon and Khoja Madressas continue under private enterprize with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneaus.

Sadavrat or Charity

96. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages in the Taluka. They are maintained in Kotda, with the Taluka help, and in villages by the co-operation of the cultivators.

Library

97. There is no public library in the Taluka, but the Khoja community possesses a private reading room, located in the Khojakhana and intended for their exclusive use, containing books etc. relating to their own religion.

Fairs

98. The fair in the month of Shravan was held as usual in Kotda, at the temple of the Panchnath Mahadev. There was no congregation of the Khojas this year also.

99. There is no Paddock in the Taluka, but horses are kept and reared in the stables in a limited number. Every visitor is struck at the admirable management, cleanliness or order therein apparent. Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G.B.V.C. who is a companion and private secretary to the Thakore Saheb is also the Superintendent of the Payga Department.

Stables

100. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These are reminiscences of the late Thakore Saheb and keep his memory green in the minds of those who inspect them.

Cattle

101. There are very few poisonous snakes and wild animals in the Taluka, which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction,

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes

102. Complaints of damage to crops being done by wild boars have nearly disappeared, though the animals are not totally extinct.

Wild boars

103. Kotda is in the fortunate position of its Bhayats having had no disputes with the Taluka. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathis of Ardoi of which some have already been disposed of and the remaining few, will, it is hoped, be redressed in the near future. The people are not very litigious.

Conclusion

104. The year under report is the fourth year of administration by the present Thakore Saheb, who takes interest in all administrative affairs of the Taluka.

105. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Political Officers of the Agency, for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have always been pleased to render to the Taluka in every way.

Kotda-Sangani
20th May 1918

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Kotda Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1917-18.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Lakshmishankar Dulabhji Swadia	Kamdar	1st April 1917	31st March 1918	
2	„ Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G. B. V. C.	Companion and Private Secretary	Do.	Do.	
3	„ Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora	Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
4	„ Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara	Medical Officer	Do.	Do.	
5	„ Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel	Daftari and Treasurer	Do.	Do.	
6	„ Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar	Revenue Nimtandar	Do.	Do.	
7	„ Ismail Khudabax Sheikh	Chief Constable	Do.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State, duting the year 1917–18.

No.	Description.	whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act, Kathiawar Agency Law of 1890	No.	,,	
12	Agency Registration Act	,,	,,	
13	Agency Court Fee Act	,,	,,	
14	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
15	Cattle Trespass Act	,,	,,	
16	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
17	Jail Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
18	Shikar Rulings	,,	,,	
19	Arms and Ammunition Rules	,,	,,	
20	Extradition Rules	,,	,,	
21	Boiler Inspection Rules	,,	,,	
22	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp	,,	,,	
23	Revised Stamp Rules Local	,,	,,	
24	Majority Act	Yes with suitable changes	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1917-18.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged. deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery* Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no military force. * There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1917-18.

No.	Description of Police.	Number	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Numberable to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constable	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Swars	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	17	‡17	20	17	20	17	14	8	6	9	70·	47·05	70·	47·05	‡ Out of 17, 12 are committed, and 5 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	32—2—11	628—14—9	30—10—11	279—14—9	95·33	44·50	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only	Whipping.	Total															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3 Offences affecting the human body. 7 Offences against property. 2 Miscellaneous. 12	...	12	12	17	12	17	8	...	1	...	2	5	...	8	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1917-18					Total.									
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntaily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	59	31	...	17	18	9	...	...	63	44	...	31	13	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	60	31	...	17	18	9	...	...	64	44	...	31	13	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	*Number of persons and Cases*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda Sangani	Hazur Court.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																										y. m. d	
1	Hazur Court	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	...	1978-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1978-0-0	0-11-8	
2	Nyayadhish Court	1	...	39	45	40	45	40	45	...	...	2266-15-9	1	42	2	37	5	...	...	...	2	9	...	34	2266-15-9	0-0-7	
	Total...	3	1	40	46	43	47	42	47	1	...	4244-15-9	1	43	2	37	5	...	1	...	2	9	...	36	4244-15-9	0-11-15	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Tribunals	Opening Balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1917-18	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1917-18			Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	99	89	11895-10-11	99	89	11895-10-11	99	89	11895-10-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	311-7-0	53-7-3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-0	0-4-20	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Days	
Kotda-Sangani	1	1	3	12	4	2·34	·091	...	462-10-3	25	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing the datails of Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani Hazur Court	24	21	13	8	9	8	2	3	...	...	...	2	24	21	15,689-4-0	9,687-8-0	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages. ...	13	8,228	0	0	65	0	0	8	4988	0	0	40	0	0	
Sale deeds. ...	9	7,461	4	0	45	0	0	8	4699	8	0	40	0	0	
Wills. ...	2	...	...	...	10	0	0	3	...	...	...	15	0	0	
Money Bonds. ...	....	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous. ...	..	...	...	..	0	0	0	2	...	...	...	10	0	0	
Total...	24	15,689	4	0	120	0	0	21	9687	8	0	105	0	0	
Deduct Expenditure. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net Profit	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1917	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1917	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1,788	1,781	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

State	April 1917		May 1917		June 1917		July 1917		August 1917.		September 1917.		October 1917.		November 1917.		December 1917.		January 1918.		February 1918.		March 1918.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	7	24	5	19	9	93	17	97	3	10	12	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	44	22	40	35	12	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917—18.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year.)	During March (present year)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Wheat per rupee	Md. Srs. Ts. 0-19-30	Md, Srs. Ts. 0-15-0	
2	Bajri „ „	0-20-20	0-13-0	
3	Juvari „ „	0-25-30	0-16-0	
4	Adad „ „	0-16-20	0-15-0	
5	Mug „ „	0-17-30	0-16-0	
6	Gram „ „	0-19-10	0-20-0	
7	Rice „ „	0-14-20	0-13-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing Expenditure of public works, carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917—18.

No.	Description of works.	State funds.				Local Funds.				Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.		Original.	Repairs.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10
1	Original Works	5,085	0	0							
					5,085	0	0				
2	Towards repairs to roads etc.			28	0	0					
3	Miscellaneous			936	0	0	964	0	0		
										6,049	0	0

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1917—18.

Name of State.	Year	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani	1917-18	3,230	1,816	148	1,075	47	68	27	312	9,939	970	...	...	447	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	3	802-10-8	2	110-8-0	...	...	5	913-2-8	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1917–18 i. e. Samvat 1973.

No. of Major heads.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening Balance.	60,860	
I	Land Revenue	1,30,835	
II	Taxes	2,511	
III	Sayer	13,436	
IV	Law and Justice	2,303	
V	Education	208	
VI	Interest	5,027	
VII	Miscellaneons	240	
VIII	Adjustments	...	
IX	Deposits	...	
X	Refund of advances and outstandings ...	9,055	
XI	Loan	7,291	2,31,766
XII	Refund	..	
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration	8,970	
II	Jail...	463	
III	Police	8,283	
IV	Political	16,493	
V	Bardashi	2,246	
VI	Education	2,460	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ...	2,492	
VIII	Public works	6,575	
IX	Darbar charges...	33,445	
X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada ...	2,658	
XI	Traveller's Bungalow & Dharmashala ...	61	
XII	Municipal	1,781	
XIII	Medical	1,459	
XIV	Revenue Survey	...	
XV	Miscellaneous	845	
XVI	Adjustments	441	
XVII	Remissions, & Refunds of Fines, Fees &c.	...	
XVIII	Debts	42,291	
XIX	Deposits repaid...	78	
XX	Advances & out-standings	4,886	
	Closing Balance	95,889	2,31,766

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1917—18.

No.	Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
		Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani	2063	...	...	...	...	...	1414-12-9	39·46	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1917-18.

Name.	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani	10,044	479	436	...	43	232	392	160	...	47·69	43·40	23·09	39·02	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1917-18.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Total	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School	249	235	186·2	173·5					
		Ramod Gujarati School	64	66	52·5	51·9					
		Ardoi Gujarati School	36	42	30·6	32·5	...	...	2,132	2,132	
		Victoria Jubilee Girls School	68	70	55·9	55·8					

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Political Relations A.

No.	Name of State	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population	Persons being taught	Persons who have been vaccinated	Supposed gross revenue	Estimated Expenditure	Military Force	Remarks.
		Amount	To whom payable							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani	11,616	The British Government and Junagadh	10,044	413	459	1,31,000	89.000	Nil	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SWADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

INDEX.

Chapter I—GENERAL and POLITICAL.

	Page.	Para
Area, population, gross revenue, tribute	... 1	2
Chief's full name, caste and heir	... 1	3
Important Political Events	... 1	4
European War	... 1	5 to 9
Recruiting in the Taluka	... 2	10
War Relief Funds	... 2	11
Political relations	... 3	12
Domestic events	... 3	13–14
District tour	... 3	15
Visits of Chiefs and Princes	... 3	16to 20
Changes in the Staff	... 4	21

Chapter II—ADMINISTRATION of the LAND.

Revenue System	... 4	22
Status of cultivators	... 4	23
Alienations. Boundary Settlements	... 4	24
Taccavi advances	... 5	25–26
Demand and Collections	... 5	27
Coercive measures	... 5	28
Control and supervision	... 5	29

Chapter III—PROTECTION and LEGISLATION.

Legislation	... 5	30
Military force	... 5	31
Police	... 6	32
Village Police	... 6	33
Ratio of Police force and its expenditure	... 6	34
Working of the police	... 6	35
Property stolen	... 6	36
Efficiency of the police	... 6	37
Offences	... 6	38
Administration of Justice	... 7	39
Constitution of Courts	... 7	39

Criminal Justice	... 7	40
Criminal Appeals	... 7	41
Civil Justice	... 7	42
Execution of Civil Decrees	... 8	43
Civil Appeals	... 8	44
Extradition	... 8	45
Prison	... 8	46
Registration of Documents	... 8	47
Municipality	... 8	48
Rural Conservancy	... 9	49
CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.		
Weather and Rainfall	... 9	50
Crops	... 9	51 to53
Irrigated Crops	...10	54
Sugarcane plantation	...10	55
No locusts, red-rust and frost. Further loss in yield of crops	...10	56
Anna valuation of crops	...11	57
Water-supply	...11	58
Wages and Labour	...11	59
Prices of Food-grains &c.	...11	60
Some relief to the middle classes	...12	61
Stock of foodstuffs	...12	62
Forests	...12	63
Trade and Manufacture	...12	64
Export and Import trade	...13	65
Customs levies	...13	66
Ginning Factory	...13	67
Public Works	...13	68
Post and Telegraph Offices	...14	69
Mint	...14	70 to72
General Condition of the people	...14	73 to78
Public health	...15	79
Agricultural Stock	...15	80
Fodder	...15	81-82
Excise	...16	83
CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.		
Revenue and expenditure	...16	85
Government and Local Fund Loans	...16	86

Other debts	...17	87
Famine Reserve Fund	...17	89
CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.		
Dispensary	...17	90
Patients treated	...17	91
Prevailing diseases	...18	92
Vaccination	...18	93
Sanitation	...18	94
Small-pox	...18	95
Plague and Cholera	...18	96
Influenza	...18	97
Births and Deaths	...19	98
CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.		
Schools	...19	99
Number of Students and attendance	...19	100
Standards	...19	101–102
Supervision	...19	103
Examinations and their results	...19	104
Cost	...20	105
Visit of schools	...20	106
School building	...20	107
Encouragement extended by the Darbar	...20	108 to 110
Madressas	...21	111
CHAPPER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Sadavrat or Charity	...21	112
Library	...21	113
Fairs	...21	114
Stables	.. 21	115
Cattle	...22	116
Destruction of wild beasts	...22	117
Conclusion	...22	118 119 120

Appendices I to XXV . ...pp. I to XXV

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
KOTDA-SANGANI TALUKA
for the year 1918-19.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1919 is as under :—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. *Area* about 90 square miles ; *population,* 10,044 souls ; *gross revenue* (excluding alienations) *based on average of past five years* of the Taluka, Rs. 1,39,479 ; the *tribute* payable to Government, Rs. 10,189 ; and Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The *Chief's full name* is Himatsinhji Muluji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakore," his *age* is 26 years ; and he is a Jadeja Rajput by *Caste,* belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no *heir, natural or adopted.*

Important Political Events.

4. During the year under review there was no other political event of importance worth mentioning except the following.

European War.

5. In April 1918, there was a unique gathering of Princes, representatives of the people and Government in a War Conference, held by His Excellency the Viceroy, when it was demonstrated to the hilt that much that India had done, she would leave no stone unturned in putting forth all her efforts to assist the Empire and the Allies in achieving triumph. This was proved also by the speedy enlistment of many recruits.

6. From March to July, Germany made her greatest endeavour to break through the British line in France and to capture Paris ; but was driven back again and again, as she had no assistance from any of her allies. This circumstance, though hopeful for the time being, could not be depended upon, as, yet sustained efforts were required from all directions, and such signs were visible in August and September, and not in vain.

News of victory commenced to be heard. India was not behindhand in contributing its quota as she sent her forces to Palestine from British India and Native States.

7. The victory has now been assured; and the world-wide conflict that had been raging in Europe for more than four years and that involved the innumerable sacrifices on both sides and the issue of which was long in doubt by sudden changes and unexpected turns of events has at last come to an end, in November last, with the same dramatic abruptness that characterized its beginning. It hurled a death-blow to the Prussian Militarism that had been a standing menace to the Peace of the World This was a matter of unprecedented rejoicings and the news was celebrated throughout the whole of India. The victory of the Sarkar was every man's victory.

8. The War has now stopped. India has contributed her full measure and her sons have fought on every front and won laurels. The loyalty of India is unparalleled in the annals of her history. The services which she has rendered are the outcome of her whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. It is the loyalty which has no price and is not fit for barter or for sale. It was the greatest fortune for India that the all-powerful Navy of our King-Emperor has kept the war away from Indian shores. However, India has still to face the difficulties occasioned by the war which she shall have to endure with patience yet with many months more.

9. Great as the task was to subdue the enemy, a still greater task confronts the victorious Allies. That is no less a work than to build upon the ruins of the past a civilization that will accord with the new conditions and the changed ideals of the race. The old order of things has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Recruiting in the Taluka.

10. As mentioned in the last Administration Report, para 7, the Recruiting Officer did his best to preach the benefit of enlistment at every village, but no body inspite of tempting conditions, came forward from the Taluka to get himself enrolled. It had to obtain two recruits from outside agency who were handed over to the Central Depot at Rajkot.

War Relief Funds.

11. In pecuniary help, the Taluka continued giving its monthly subscription to the Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund, to the month of December last, amounting to Rs. 450. The Thakore Saheb has also contributed Rs. 10 to the Lady Willingdon War Relief Fund by the same process.

12. The relations with other neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as usual. Of course, there crop up petty disputes in this Taluka's Pati at Sardhar, owing to Rajkot State's jurisdiction over the whole town; and sometimes regular political suits have to be filed, if the disputes are not amicably settled. Our one appeal, on the questions of sovereignty and revenue jurisdiction to be exercised in our Pati by the Rajkot State, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is pending disposal before him. Another appeal on the question of Rajkot's right to enhance the customs duty in the Pati, pending for disposal by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, as referred to in my last Administration Report, has been decided by him adversely to Kotda, which has, in defence of its rights, recently appealed to the Bombay Government.

Political Relations.

13. There was no such event worth recording. But a Kunveri Shri was born, during the year, to the wife of the Thakore Saheb, but died after a short existence.

Domestic Events.

14. The health of the Thakore Saheb was a little bit impaired by a mild attack of influenza in October last. Under the careful treatment of the Medical Officer and by the change of place at the village of Pipalia he was speedily recovered.

15. During the year of report, the Thakore Saheb and the Kamdar visited all the villages of the Taluka to make themselves personally acquainted with the condition and requirements of every place and individual consequent upon the scarcity and famine-like distress brought on by the failure of the last monsoon.

District Tour.

16. Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal with his Yuvarajni Saheb and children stayed here at the Travellers' Bungalow with his whole retinue and staff for the whole period of the last plague epidemic in Rajkot, during which time Thakore Shaheb Shri Harishchandrasinhji Saheb of Muli paid him visits twice; and the mother of the Yuvraj Saheb, Gondal, Maharani Shri Nandkunverba Saheb paid him visits often.

Visits of Chiefs and Princes.

17. Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, a cadet of Lathi and at present one of the Wing Masters in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, also passed here the whole period of plague at Rajkot, he being related to the Raj family.

18. Thakore Verisalji of Sumari-Roha Jagir in Cutch came here on a short visit to his niece, the Sihorewalan wife of the late Thakore Saheb, in December last.

19. Similarly, Kumar Shri Jivansinhji Meghrajji of Palansava in Wagad under Cutch had been here to pay her a visit as one of her relations.

20. Vala heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji Saheb visited Kotda in March last as one of the relatives of the Raj family.

21. Appendix I furnishes the information on the subject. There was only one important change of the Nyayadhish Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora of Rajkot, after having served the Taluka in the capacities of the Nyayadhish and Jail Superintendent for over eleven years, had to resign his service and left off his duties on 26-1-19. Mr. Shamalji Nanji of Jetpur succeeded him with some additional duties on 16-1-19, Mr. Gopalji Bhagwansinhji acting as Nayayadhish in the interval in addition to his own duties.

Changes in the Staff.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

22. The revenue administration of the Taluka is conducted on the principle of Bhagbatai system. In exceptional cases cash assessment is resorted to. In the Bhagbatai system the levy is of a double nature, being partly in kind and partly in cash. The proportion of demand in cash is not uniform and it varies with the nature of land as well as the class of cultivators; but the proportion once fixed is only very rarely altered.

Revenue System.

23. The position of the cultivators was the same as before. Although they have no permanent occupancy rights over the lands cultivated by them and the homestead appertaining thereto. They are not like tenants-at-will in British India, and are not liable to be turned out from their lands at one's pleasure. So long as they cultivate their lands properly and go on paying the Taluka dues honestly, they are quite safe in their holdings. The Taluka gives the cultivators pecuniary help for sinking or constructing wells, and for building their houses.

Status of cultivators.

24. No alienations nor any new boundary settlements were made during the year. But old boundary pillars between the boundaries of different States and Talukas all round, were kept in tact, the fallen or destroyed ones being re-erected or renewed.

Alienations.
Boundary Settlements.

25. These advances, though gradually decreasing, have increased since the failure of the last monsoon. Those traders who used to make advances to their customer-cultivators during good years stopped lending anything to them as soon as there appeared signs of drought. They could not be persuaded to continue their advances. And the Taluka had no other remedy but to give them Taccavi as its mainstay was agriculture. The number thus increased. The amounts of Taccavi given and recovered during the Samvat year 1974, were Rs. 6,147 and 1,636 respectively.

Taccavi Advances.

26. Similarly, other advances made and recovered in that year amounted to Rs. 5,598 and 3,451 respectively.

27. During the year there were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue. No remissions were necessary during the year. Cash collections from those who were found, on account of the poor outturn of the harvest, unable to pay the same, wholly or in part, had to be suspended to that extent.

Demand and Collections.

28. As remarked in previous reports there was no need to use any coercive measures for the recovery of any land revenue.

Coercive measures.

29. There are three Mahals of the Taluka for the convenience of revenue management. Each Mahal is in charge of a revenue officer, designated as 'Vahivatdar.' The Revenue Department has been under the control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

Control and Supervision.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislation.

30. Appendix II shows the laws and rules in force in the Taluka, no new ones being introduced in the year of report. In matters not expressly provided, the Taluka Courts generally follow the spirit of the British enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations when necessary.

Legislation.

31. The Taluka does not maintain any military force. Appendix III is therefore blank. The Bhayats and Mulgrassias are liable to perform military service when required by the Taiuka.

Military Force.

32. The particulars of the Police force are given in Appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in previous years. There were often vacancies as the difficulty to find out the right type of men for enrolment in the force increased day by day. The yearly cost of the sanctioned strength is Rs. 4,780.

Police.

33. The village police consist of Police Patels, Pasaetas, and Jivaidars, and are distributed in villages having due regard to the bulk of each village, and its situation. The members of this force have to perform police duties, including the protection of life and property in the villages, under the direction and control of the Chief Constable. They also assist the revenue officials in revenue matters. Good men for this service too are becoming scarce.

Village Police.

34. The ratio of the police force including the village police is 12·44 per thousand of population and 1·4 per square mile of the Taluka's area. The total Police charges amount to Rs. 8,095 as against Rs. 8,233 in the previous year.

Ratio of the PoliceForce and its Expenditure.

35. The number of offences reported to the police in the year of report was 30 as against 17 in the previous year. Appendix V will show that 24 persons were arrested for these offences and they were all sent up for trial. The percentage of convictions was 54·16 as against 47 05.

Working of the Police.

36. Appendix VI shows both the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 491-14-0 as against Rs. 628-14-9 last year and shows a substantial decrease. The percentage of property recovered, however, was 39·11 as against 44·50.

Property stolen.

37. The increase in the number of offences and the percentage of convictions, as shown in Appendix V, and the decrease in the value of the property stolen, as well as the percentage of recoveries, as shown in Appendix VI, are sufficient to show in what way the Police Department has worked during the year.

Efficiency of the Police.

38. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year of report amounted to 16 as against 12 in the preceding year as will be seen from Appendix VII. Among the offences there were 4 of grievous hurt, 1 of attempt to

Offences.

murder and 1 of suicide, making a total of 6 serious ones; and 10 offences against property all relating to theft and house-breaking. The particulars will point out that 24 persons were apprehended for offences reported, out of whom 13 met the punishments detailed therein, and 11 were either acquitted or discharged, and none awaited trial at the close of the year.

Administration of Justice.

39. The arrangement for the administration of civil and criminal justice continued to be the same in the year of report.

Constitution of Courts.

The Courts and their constitution are as under :—

[1] Hazur Court :—It is presided over by the Thakore Saheb and the Kamdar or either of them. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka, the power of a Registrar under the Registration Rules, and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

[2] Court of the Nyayadhish:—Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavjee Vora continued to hold the post for the greater part of the year of report and was succeeded by Mr. Shamaljee Nanjee of Jetpur. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters. As a civil Judge, he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

40. The number of offences reported to the Courts and that of accused dealt with therefor by the Courts during the year of report were 43 and 46 as against 31 and 44, respectively, in the preceding year. Appendices VII and VIII furnish the necessary particulars regarding these offences.

Criminal Justice.

41. There was preferred no criminal appeal during the year.

Criminal Appeals.

42. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 36 as against 46 in the previous year. There was no case pending disposal at the close of the last year. Of these 35 were disposed of during the year thus leaving a balance of only 1 for the coming year. The decrease in the number of suits is due partly to high prices of cotton realized by the cultivators as well as high wages obtained by the labouring classes. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 2,007-15-2. The average duration of the suits is given in Appendix X and calls for no comment.

Civil Justice.

43. The particulars of applications filed for execution of civil decrees is given in Appendix XI. There was no balance of the preceding year. The number of applications was 83, all of which were disposed of, leaving no closing balance. The total value of applications filed and disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 14,001-0-10.

Execution of Civil Decrees.

44. There was preferred no appeal during the year.

Civil Appeals.

45. During the year of report no person was extradited from here and *vice versa*.

Extradition.

46. The only Jail is in the town of Kotda. It is a recently built pucca building, and suitable to the requirements of the locality. Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisoners confined in it and the expenditure incurred therefor and needs no further comment. No jail offence was committed by any prisoner in the year of report. All the prisoners remained in good health throughout the year, except that there was one death from influenza on 28-10-18. The Nyayadhish Mr. Vallabhdas Madhavjee Vora, and after his resignation Mr. Gopaljee as a temporary measure, and Mr. Shamaljee Nanjee remained in charge of the Jail.

Prison.

47. Appendices XIV and XV furnish particulars of the number of documents presented for registration as also the nature and value thereof. They will show that no document remained to be disposed of at the end of the last year and 43 were presented this year for registration. All of them were registered. The fees realised this year were Rs. 215 as against Rs. 105 last year. No separate expenditure is incurred in respect of this Registration Department.

Registratian of Documents.

48. There is only one Municipality in the Taluka, namely, in Kotda, the capital town. It is not under the control of a Board of Committee, but is managed by the Taluka establishment. As it has no revenue of its own, its expenses are provided from the Taluka revenues. It looks after the municipal roads, keeping them in repairs, and also the cleaning and lighting of the town. The capital is surrounded by the rivers Gondali on one side and the Vachhakpuri on the other; supply of drinking water is plentiful in two seasons of monsoon and winter. But in summer want of good drinking water is felt

Municipality

every year when wells are dug in the beds of the rivers, and are used by the people, in addition to those few in the town, for drinking purposes. The town did not enjoy good health as usual as the epidemic of plague continued here for a while in the beginning of the year. Another new epidemic called 'influenza,' visited nearly the whole Taluka causing loss of many lives in every place. Appendix XVI will show that the expenses for maintaining the municipality amounted to Rs. 1,570 as against Rs. 1,781 last year.

Rural Conservancy.

49. The arrangements for rural conservancy have remained the same as before. In large villages main streets and bye-lanes are kept clean by village scavengers and people living close by respectively. The Police Officer and the revenue establishment see during their visits that they are kept clean. The villages too have been visited by the epidemics of small-pox and influenza.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Rainfall.

50. There was a slight rain, measuring 1 inch 15 cents in the last week of May 1918, which being unseasonable was of no use whatever except adding a little to the quantity of water in wells and rivers. The whole of the month of June passed without a single shower; and sowing operations were delayed. The people then began to apprehend a failure. But to give them hopes there was rain measuring 3 inches 80 cents only in the first week of July, which opportunity was greatly availed of by all the cultivating classes for commencing and finishing the sowing of Agtar crops. But since then, properly speaking, there had been no rain to give the required stimulus to the crops. The month of August had in all 80 cents only, September 62 cents and October had nil, making a total of 6 inches and 37 cents. The rain too was unevenly distributed.

Crops.

51. The sowing operations in the year of report were done by cultivators, as stated above, in the month of July. The seedlings had germinated well, though the sowing was a little late; and there was no want of moistnre to mar their growth and the plants began to show signs of prosperity. Nearly three-fourths of July and half of August passed away almost blank, during which time unfavourable winds were blowing; and though the standing crops of good soil appeared promising, those of inferior soil had begun to suffer and wither

away. It was rather fortunate that the rain in the third week of August, however, for the time saved the situation at least for a fortnight.

52. Thus, the absence of sufficient rains, heat and winds blowing caused the crops of poor soil wither away ; and rare places in rich soil produced a very little of Bajri and Juwar. Cotton plants had, in fact, very few balls owing to the want of moisture. There was very little yield of ground-nuts, pulse grains and tal-talli.

53. The cereal crops of those places which did not yield any grains had dried and been removed as *bantu* for use as fodder to a reduced quantity, as some had disappeared altogether in the meantime, as stated above.

Irrigated Crops.

54. The state of things also caused the shortage of water in wells and rivers, which greatly came in the way of the sowing of irrigated crops. There was very little sowing of gram, the soil containing no moisture. Kamod or rice sowing was reduced in comparison with the last year's. The wheat also had been sown on a very small area, as the agriculturists' first duty in these hard times lay in raising green fodder for their cattle upon which they had to rely for future prospects. This occupied some of the irrigated area which also caused reduction in wheat cultivation.

Sugarcane Plantations.

55. There was a good number of sugarcane plantations, owing to abnormal rains in the previous year, of course in good condition in the beginning; but the failure of the last monsoon caused the shortage of water in wells; and as agriculturists felt the pinch of fodder for their cattle, they had to leave off the irrigation of some portions of the plantations and make use of the sugarcane as fodder.

No locusts, red-rust and frost.
Further loss in yield of Crops.

56. Fortunately, there were no locusts, red-rust and frost; but, just like adding misfortune to misery, the epidemic of influenza made such a havoc that it left no family, nay person, unaffected, which greatly retarted the watch and ward of the Sim crops, and the progress of *Pachhtar* cultivation which also was reported in its feeble condition. During the *Agtar* harvesting season and after the years got corn, the cultivators were unable, on account of the sufferings from influenza, to keep the watch which they ordinarily at such times do, during day and night, for protecting the crops from birds and stray cattle which came in large numbers and caused damage in the Sim. The cultivators were down with in-

fluenza, and were dying ; and they did not find other persons to take their place. After the recovery of cultivators from the effects of influenza, the time to collect harvest had far advanced ; and there were no persons to help them in that operation. The crops remained standing in the fields for a longer time and that caused more loss. Such was the state of things not only in this Taluka, but as far as our information goes, in surrounding States and Talukas also.

Anna valuation of Crops.

57. Thus, on the whole, the Taluka's produce can be estimated to be realized at only 3 to 4 annas in the rupee. Out of our three Mahals, Kotda Mahal is the poorest of the three i.e. hardly one anna in the rupee in produce, next comes the Sardhar Mahal, two annas, especially on account of tolerably fair condition of the Deroi and Sardhar Pati villages out of the 4 ; and Ramod Mahal comes at the top, it being favoured with some later rains expecting a yield of at least 6 annas.

Water-supply.

58. Fortunately, the excessive rains of previous year prolonged the water supply in rivers and wells. The rain of the last monsoon added a little more. But the supply began to show shortage since the time of the *Pachhtar* cultivation. Even in several places it has affected the green fodder which the cultivators have raised with great endeavours. They have been advised in such cases to deepen their wells. The flow of rivers has been dried up and drinking water is available from reservoirs dug in the beds of rivers and a few wells in the town and village sites. Some inconvenience will also be felt in the near future in obtaining the latter kind of water, as we experience in such hard times. Remedies that lie in the Taluka's power are adopted then to remove the difficulty.

Wages and Labour.

59. During the year of report there has been further rise in the rates of both skilled and unskilled labour, and hence great difficulties are experienced in securing an adequate number of labourers. The difficulty is felt more keenly by the cultivators at the time of weeding operations and reaping of harvest when they do not get labourers even with such high wages. The reason of the increase in the rates of wages is that the demand of labourers is becoming greater than the supply.

Prices of food-grains etc.

60. The prices of food grains during the year of report remained high for the most part and they have been higher in the latter part of the year. This state of things is partly due to the drought, and chiefly on account of the war. There are cases where traders have taken advantage of this op-

portunity by causing artificial rise in some prices. The rise in prices is not limited to the war materials alone, but to even the necessities of life, and therefore presses the poor classes. Cotton cloth is also dear and hits the masses hardly. These (high prices) have reached a high level and are not likely to fall in the near future. The great mass of the population keenly feel the pinch of the distress.

Some relief to the middle classes.

61. Though the Taluka cannot afford to cope with such an unusual state of things, it has done something which it can do to relieve those whose incomes are limited and who are not able to face the difficulties consequent upon the high prices of food stuffs. An all round temporary allowance of Re. 1 to all Taluka servants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and under has been ordered and continue to be paid. A cheap grain shop has been opened in Kotda.

Stock of food-stuffs.

62. Food stocks in possession of traders and some of the cultivating classes are not likely to last longer; and they will have to import from outside by dealers in grains. Government have adopted a certain policy in controlling the transport of food-stuffs; but it is recently being relaxed in certain cases as necessity arises.

Forest,

63. As mentioned in previous reports, there are no forests worth the name in the Taluka, although a portion of it is hilly and uncultivable. The reason is that the physical formation of the land and the average rainfall of the Taluka are not suitable for growing good trees. Even in cultivable land no good tree can be grown unless it is watered for some years. Some of the waste lands afford, however, grazing for cattle and slopes of hills and such other areas produce grass and therefore are kept as grass reserves. These reserves supply the Darbar with grass for animals ; and the surplus is preserved as haystacks to meet future emergencies. The monsoon of the year of report being nearly a failure, there was no produce of grass. And had it not been for a few stacks of the grass in hand, we would have been put to a great deal of inconvenience as regards its supply and the expense would have been unbearable on that account.

Trades and Manufactures.

64. There is nothing worth being mentioned regarding the trades and manufactures in the Taluka besides what has been mentioned in the previous reports. The trade is local and confined mainly to the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, wool and ghee, and dealing in articles required for con-

sumption by the people. The manufacture consists in weaving of coarse country cloth required for local use, but cotton being very dear, no body can take advantage of the same. Some people manufacture country woolen blankets and woolen *dalis* by means of manipulation process. Among minerals there are stones of moderate quality dug out from stone quarries.

Export and Import Trade.

65. The export and import trade of the Taluka requires nothing to to be added to what has been said previously. The export trade consisted of cotton, wool, raw hides, ghee, molasses, and stone to a small extent. The import trade consisted of cloths, piece-goods, yarn, rice, food-grains, sugar, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, Kerosine-oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things. There is no railway communication; but articles of consumption and merchandise are brought on bullock-carts from the neighbouring cities of Gondal and Rajkot, and by railway from far off places via the Stations of Gondal and Ribda of the Gondal Porbandar State Railway.

Customs Levies.

66. During the year of report no permanent change either in the system or the rate of levying customs duties was introduced. Owing to scarcity and famine, some concessions are made as a tantative measure as regards imports. This year has, like Samvat 1968, necessitated some remissions from the existing rules. The Girassias, agriculturists, Pasaetas, Jiwaidars and other classes depending upon agriculture and Ubhads or labouring classes have been exempted from the dues only as regards imported articles of their food consumption. All people of the Taluka have been exempted from import duty on every sort of feed for cattle.

Ginning Factory.

67. There is no ginning factory in the Taluka; and cotton was therefore taken either to Gondal or to Rajkot.

Public Works.

68. The expenditure incurred on public works, original and repairs, carried out during the Samvat year 1974 amounted to Rs. 8,279 as against Rs. 6,049 in the previous year [Appendix XIX]. The very high prices of materials have greatly contributed to the increase in expenditure of both the works. Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar continued to be in charge as Overseer under the general supervision of the Thakore Saheb. In original works the assistance and advice of a professional contractor Mr. Naranji Ratanshi, a carpenter of Kotda, was often sought and proved very useful and economising.

69. There are Government Post Offices in the town of Kotda and the village of Ramod. The Kotda Post Office is a combined Telegraph Office also. It has been removed during the year, to a nice little building recently constructed and rented by a carpenter of Kotda.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

70. The Taluka has of course no mint. The British coins are current in the Taluka and all the money transactions are made through the medium of the British coins and paper currency notes. In addition to one anna nickel coins in circulation, Government issued two anna square nickel coins. One rupee and two and a half rupee notes were put into circulation in December 1917 and January 1918 respectively.

Mint.

71. There was a time during the year for incessant demand for rupees &c. Prohibition was therefore placed against melting any metallic coin and its infringement was made penal. Also restrictions were imposed on the export of coins beyond certain limits.

72. Notes were in large circulation and sometimes they changed hands with a discount. It caused hardship to the poorer classes. It was therefore brought to the notice of the public that notes were to be accepted at their face value and its omission was to be punished. Most people have since then acquired confidence in resisting improper attempts to exact commission. For the daily transactions of the market, the paper currency grows in popularily. Similarly the new low value notes have been accepted by the public with readiness.

73. The general condition of the people was improved owing to higher prices of food grains and cotton. However, they have felt the pinch of general dearness and scarcity all round.

General condition of the people.

74. Cultivators had reaped the benefits of the high rates of their agricultural produce and these were counteracted in an all round dearness of every necessity of life. There were only a few cases of advances of Taccavi last year. The Taluka consists mostly of the cultivating classes whose mainstay is agriculture. The holding off of the last rains has greatly affected them, of whom, with rare good exceptions, most have been in need of help in the form of grains for food, seeds, kos-varat, &c. They deserve prompt attention ; and the Taluka has continued making such advances. Thus they had to fall back on their previous condition owing to natural cause.

75, The condition of other high classes is not what it ought to be. They have experienced pecuniary difficulties owing to higher prices and failure of the last monsoon. There are Girassias and landholders who will be given help by cash advances.

76. The condition of those principally depending on service has been most injuriously affected, owing to the cost of living getting higher and higher, and to many just and urgent calls upon their limited income, and is therefore pitiable.

77. The trading classes, though well-off, feel the pinch of the money market. Last year, those who had dealings in cotton were able to realise good profit. Grain and cloth dealers were also fortunate in availing themselves of the increasing prices.

78. The labouring and artizan classes with higher wages have fared tolerably well; but they have to spend more than ordinary times and to suffer the hardships of abnormal prices.

Public health.

79. The year was unfortunately not healthy throughout. Plague and small-pox continued in the beginning of the official year, only for a short time, especially in Kotda and one other village. From September to November the epidemic of influenza caused havoc in every town and village in every family. It delayed and hindered agricultural operations.

Agricultural Stock.

80. The agricultural stock was in good condition and free from any disease in the beginning of the year. But with the failure of the last monsoon, their condition has been deteriorating. Appendix XX furnishes particulars of the said stock. It will show that the stock has decreased, as compared with the previous year, for the reason mentioned above.

Fodder.

81. The grass reserves yield grass to the Taluka which utilizes as much quantity as is required for the feed of its animals; and the surplus is stored up and stacked as provision for future. The agriculturists collect the grass that has grown upon *shedhas* (i. e. outskirts) of their fields, small grass reserves and waste or unculturable lands which form parts of their holdings: and sow during monsoon bajri and juari in their fields, according to the rotation of crops, which, besides giving them grains, supply stalks, otherwise called *Kadbi*, which are cut, collected and stacked in or near their villages to serve as fodder for their animals. If the same fall short of their requirements,

they raise green fodder, such as, *Chhasatio* or irrigated juari, bajri, mung, lucern grass [Gadab] &c. by means of well-irrigation in order to maintain their agricultural stock. The Taluka encourages them in every way possible to keep the animals alive and in a tolerably good condition.

82. As soon as the agriculturists began to see the signs of the failing monsoon, they at once took steps for the raising of the green fodder ; and those who were short of dry fodder for their animals were advanced hay from the Darbari stock till the green fodder was ready. Sugarcane was also made use of as fodder by the holders of such plantations to the extent for which water proved insufficient in their wells for its irrigation. In addition, *baunt*, as stated in para 53 above, had been collected to reduced quantity.

Excise.

83. There are in the Taluka 3 shops for the sale of opium and 3 shops of ganja respectively giving Rs. 597 and Rs. 49 to the Taluka (Appendix XXI). There is no shop either of country spirit or toddy.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure.

84. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and terminates on 31st October; and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under the various budget heads.

85. The total revenue for the Samvat year 1974, excluding alienations, was Rs. 1,39,132 against Rs. 1,54,560, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,428 below that of the preceding year, in Land Revenue under the head of the Vaje. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 97,756 against Rs. 88,622, showing an increase of Rs. 9,134, principally under the head ' Advances and outstandings,' as the Taccavi began to be availed of on an increasing scale as soon as there appeared signs of a declining monsoon.

Government and Local Fund Loans.

86. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old loans of Samvat years 1956 and 1958 ; and new and funeral loans of Samvat 1968 ; and to the Local Fund for the famine loan of Samvat 1956. The amount of the Government loans due on 1st June 1918 was Rs. 1,00 23-13-1 as principal and Rs. 4,610-3-0 as interest. Since then, on 12th September 1918 Rs. 3000 were paid, which were credited towards interest, leaving a balance of

Rs. 1,00,23-13-1 as principal and Rs. 1,610-3-0 as interest yet to be paid. The instalments of this Samvat year 1975 will not be paid owing to the year being a famine one, and consequent decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure. The Taluka has therefore requested the Agency for a recommendation to the higher authorities for postponement of the same. Similarly, the instalment of Rs. 1,793 was repaid towards the Local Fund loan, out of which Rs. 1,241-10-0 went as principal and Rs. 553-6-0, in satisfaction of interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,722-6. Similar request has also been laid before Agency for this year's instalment.

Other debts

87. The Taluka was indebted to others, out of the total amount of Rs. 12,871-4-10, to the extent of Rs. 3000 only at the end of the last financial year i.e. Samvat 1974: and the amount is to be repaid to Messrs Phirozshah and Pestonji Merwanji of Rajkot Civil Station.

88. It may not, I venture to think, be out of place to respectfully observe here that the Taluka is in full expectation of the remission of its Peshkashi and Zortalbi amounts, as prayed for by it, on account of this famine year.

Famine Reserve Fund.

89. The Taluka has stacked the surplus quantity of hay and stored juwari grains in pits for making provision against famine and scarcity. There was no addition to the hay during the year of report for want of any produce owing to insufficient rains. The quantity in hand will only satisfy the requirements of the Darbar, and the needy cultivators to a small extent. What little juwar yield has been realized by the Taluka during this year has been reserved and stored for making Taccavi advances in kind.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary.

90. There is a Dispensary here in the town of Kotda. It is managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipura. It is supplied with a sufficient stock of medicines and the necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. The information as to its working during the year is given in Appendix XXIII.

Patients treated.

91. During the year of report the number of out-door patients treated was 2,700 against 2,063 in the previous year. The increase can be attributed to the epidemics of plague, influenza and pneumonia. The daily average of the patients was 43·95 as against 39·46 in the year before.

Prevailing diseases.

92. The diseases prevailing during the year of report were generally the same as those mentioned in previous reports, Malaria, diarrhœa, dysentry, eye, ear, and skin diseases were common, as usual, in a minimised form. Among the epidemics, small-pox, pneumonia and plague continued from last year, and a new disease called 'influenza' appeared during the year which therefore cannot be mentioned as a healthy one.

Vaccination.

93. The Vaccination work is done as before under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas similarly situated. The numbers of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year were 343 and 19 respectively against 459 and 200 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

94. The sanitary arrangements continued to be the same as before. In Kotda proper it is the municipality that looks after the sanitation, and in the mofussil the village communities make their own arrangements for keeping the villages clean.

Small-pox.

95. Small-pox continued during the year under report also. There were in all 11 cases, of which only 1 proved fatal and 10 were cured. It was not of a virulent type. Immediate information of the outbreak of the epidemic disease of small pox was given to the Vaccination Department.

Plague and Cholera.

96. There was fortunately no cholera in any of the villages; but, unfortunately, there had been plague from previous year and continued during the year, though very shortly. It had altogether been subsided from the middle of April 1918. There was only 1 case and 5 deaths during the year. There were in all 67 cases and 44 deaths from plague.

Influenza.

97. A new fell disease, the so-called influenza, swept over the whole Taluka along with the greater part of the globe. It raged from September to November in Kotda proper and all the villages without exception. Every family, nay every person, suffered from its effects. It spread such a havoc that the repetition of its history was heart-rending. There was no register of such cases at every place; however, nearly 350 deaths must have been due to this disease alone. The Medical Officer was then indefatigable and his efforts were relaxed only when he himself was attacked by the disease.. It was proved, looking to

the very suddenness and the novelty of the symptoms with which patients were attacked that doctors were laid low and helpless.

Births and deaths.

98. It will be observed from Appendix XXIV that the number of births during the year was 322 as against 436 in the previous year; whereas the number of deaths was 855 as against 392 last year. The increase in deaths particularly draws our attention and is due to the epidemics of plague, influenza and pneumonia. The ratio of births per 1,000 during the year was 32·05 against 43·40, while that of deaths, 85·12 against 39·02, in the previous year. The registration of births and deaths is done by Police Patels in the mofussil, and by the Chief Constable in the town of Kotda, and is checked by the Taluka Nyayadhish.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Schools.

99. Appendix XXV gives particulars as to the schools maintained by the Taluka. There are in all 4 vernacular schools for primary education. All these are Fund schools.

Number of students and attendance.

100. The total number of boys receiving education in the above schools were 350 at the end of the year of report against 343 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 256·16 as against 256·19 of the past year. The school for girls is managed by a trained Head Mistress. It has 63 girls receiving instruction during the year as compared with 70 of the previous year; the average daily attendance was 43·2 as against 55·8 past year.

Standards.

101. The boys' schools at Kotda and Ramod had instruction imparted upto seven, and at Ardoi upto four standards; while Kotda girls' school had five standards.

102. There is a suitable gymnasium attached to the Kotda boy's school, where physical training is given to them in addition to drill practice; the school boys at Ramod are similarly trained, while those at Ardoi are practised in drill and native sports only.

Supervision.

103. The Education Department of the Taluka has been under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational Officer Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi M. A.

Examinations and their results.

104. The examinations of the above schools were held by that officer in the month of June last. The percentage of passed students is shown in the sub-joined table :—

No.	Name of School.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Remarks.
1	Taluka School Kotda ...	52·6	71·3	
2	Ramod School. ...	66·6	66·6	
3	Ardoi School. ...	56·6	79·3	
4	Kotda Girls' School. ...	82	71·4	

This shows the results of the working of the School Masters.

Cost.

105. This department is, as usual, maintained by the Taluka. The expenditure on account of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2,145, during the Samvat year 1974, which together with Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarships and other aid afforded, brought the total to Rs. 2,693 under the head.

Visit of Schools.

106. The Taluka School was visited by Yuvaraj Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal, during his stay at Kotda and plague season at Rajkot, ou the 2nd of August 1918, when he was pleased to pass the following remarks in the visit book of the school :—" Visited the school this afternoon with the Thakore Saheb. " The Head-master had prepared an interesting programme of songs and recitations which the boys went through quite creditably though the lat- " ter were in some cases a little too hurried to be quite intelligible. The " school seems to be in a flourishing condition and in urgent need of the " additional accommodation which is being provided "

School building.

107. Though the old building is airy and fully ventilated, it was found insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of boys ; and hence an additional accommodation has been provided by acquiring the adjoining piece of land and constructing thereon a totally new building, costing Rs. 3,400 in the aggregate.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

108. One scholarship of Rs. 6' founded as a Memorial to His Late Imperial Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII, continued for some time during the year, to be given out to a deserving Brahmin student of Ramod, who prosecutes his studies in the LL.B. class at Calcutta. It had to be discontinued owing to the funds set apart for the purpose being exhausted.

109. Three other scholarships of Rs. 8, 8 and 3 have also been dealt with as under :—

(1) That of Rs. 8 to a Brahmin boy of Ramod, who graduated himself as a B. A. from the Poona Fergusson College, and therefore since discontinued.

(2) That of Rs. 8 to a Kunbi boy of Ramod prosecuting his studies in the Senior B. A. Class at the Bahauddin Arts College, Junagadh.

(3) That of Rs. 3 to a Brahmin boy of Kotda studying at the Middle School, Gondal, was discontinued, as the boy could not prosecute his studies further.

110. Annual contribution of Rs. 100 continues to be given to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund Society in aid of the education of the Girasia boys.

Madressas.

111. As mentioned in previous reports, the same Memon and Khoja Madressas continue under private enterprise with instruction in their respective religions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Sadavrat or charity.

112. There are several charity houses at Kotda and some of the principal villages in the Taluka. They are maintained in Kotda with the Taluka help, and in villages by the co-operation of the cultivators.

Library.

113. There is no public library in the Taluka. But the Khoja community possesses a private reading room located in the Khojakhana and intended for their exclusive use, containing books &c. relating to their own religion.

Fairs.

114. There was no usual fair, held in the month of Shrawan, at the temple of Panchnath Mahadev as people were disappointed with the failing monsoon. The Khojas did not hold their congregation this year also.

Stables.

115. There is no Paddock in the Taluka. But horses are kept and reared in the stables in a limited number. Every visitor is struck at the admirable management, cleanliness or order therein apparent. Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama, G.B.V.C. who is a companion and private secretary to the Thakore Saheb is also the Superintendent of the Paega Department

116. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These keep the memory of the late Thake Saheb green in the minds of those who inspect them.

Cattle.

117. There are very few wild beasts in the Taluka which require any permanent measure to be adopted for their extermination. However, when any of them appears and gives trouble, special arrangements are made for its destruction. Complaints of damage to crops being done by wild boars have nearly subsided, though the animals are not totally extinct.

Destruction of wild beasts.

118. Kotda is in the fortunate position of the Bhayats having had no disputes with the Taluka. There are some minor grievances brought forward by the Kathi Vadadads of Ardoi, of which some have already been diposed of and the remaining few will, it is hoped, be redressed in the ordinary course of business. The people of the Taluka are not very litigious.

Conclusion.

119. The year under report is the fifth year of administration by the present Thakore Saheb who takes interest in all administrative affairs of the Taluka.

120. In conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to tender my warmest thanks to the able and experienced Political Officers of the Agency, for the very kind and valuable assistance and advice they have been pleased to render to the Taluka in every way.

KOTDA-SANGANI,
30th April 1919.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Lakshmishankar Dulabhji Savadia	Kamdar	1st April 1918	31st March 1919	
2	,, Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G. B. V. C.	Companion and Private Secretary	Do.	Do.	
3	,, Vallabhdas Madhavji Vora ,, Shamalji Kanji	Nyayadhish	Do. 16th January 1919	25th December 1918 31st March 1919	Mr. Gopalji Bhagwansinhji acted as Nyayadhish in the internal in addition to his own duties.
4	,, Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara	Medical Officer	1st April 1918	Do.	
5	,, Gopalji Bhagwansinhji Gohel	Daftari and Treasurer	Do.	Do.	
6	,, Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar	Revenue Nimtandar	Do.	Do.	
7	,, Ismail Khudabax Sheikh	Chief Constable	Do.	Do.	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918–19.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Whipping Act	,,	,,	
4	Civil Procedure Code	,,	,,	
5	Law of Evidence	,,	,,	
6	Contract Act	,,	,,	
7	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
8	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
9	Post Office Act	,,	,,	
10	Explosive Substances Act	,,	,,	
11	Majority Act	,,	,,	
12	Kathiawar Agency Law of Limitation	No	,,	
13	Agency Registration Rules	,,	,,	
14	Agency Court Fee Rules	,,	,,	
15	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
16	Cattle Trespass Act	,,	,,	
17	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
18	Jail Rules of the Agency	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
20	Arms and Ammunition Rules	,,	,,	
21	Extradition Rules	,,	,,	
22	Boiler Inspection Rules	,,	,,	
23	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp	,,	,,	
24	Revised Stamp Rules	,,	,,	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1918-19.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery* Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no military force. * There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police force in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of Police	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost [yearly]	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constables	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Dafedar	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Swars	3	25									
10	2nd Do Do.	3	23									

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Number	State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions [columns 4 and 5].		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani	17	*30	17	24	17	24	8	13	9	11	47·05	54·16	47·05	54·16	*Out of 30, 16 are committed, and 14 remain undetected.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani	628-14-9	491-14-0	279-14-9	192-6-0	44·50	39·11	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons appre-hended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprison-ment.		Imprison-ment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
6 Offences affecting the human body 10 Offences against property 16	...	16	16	12	16	24	13	...	7	...	5	1	...	13	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Number.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1918-19*					*Total*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Huzur Court	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	* Committed by the Nyayadhish for trial.
2	Nyayadhish Court	31	42	...	24	14	6	1	...	44	45	...	24	18	1	...	2	1	
	Total...	31	43	...	24	14	6	1	1	44	46	...	25	18	1	...	2	1	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																		Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		*Proceedings* quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		*Pending*				
			Persons.	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.	*Persons.*	Cases.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
Kotda-Sangani	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																										y. m. d	
1	Huzur Court	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-0	
2	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	45	36	45	36	45	35	...	1	2,007-15-2	...	34	2	28	6	...	...	...	1	2	4	28	2,007-15-2	0-0-7	
	Total ..	1	...	46	36	47	36	47	35	...	1	2,007-15-2	...	34	2	28	6	...	...	...	1	2	4	28	2,007-15-2	0-0-7	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918–19.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1918–19.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1918–19.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	89	83	14,001-0-10	89	83	14,001-0-10	89	83	14,001-0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918–19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year,	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							y. m. d.	y. m d.	
Huzur Court	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	53–7–3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4-20	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of person confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda-Sangani	1	...	13	4	13	0·91	1·19	1	Rs. 340	Days 9	One prisoner died of influenza on 28-10-18

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918—19,

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year..	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani Hazur Court.	21	43	8	20	8	22	3	...	...	1	2	...	21	43	9,687-8-0	39,683-8-0	...	...	...	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918—19.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Mortgages. ...	8	4,988	0	0	40	0	0		20	15,591	0	0	100	0	0		
Sale deeds. ...	8	4,699	8	0	40	0	0		22	23,156	8	0	110	0	0		
Wills. ...	3	...	...	...	15	0	0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Money Bonds. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	936	0	0	5	0	0		
Miscellaneous. ...	2	...	...	...	10	0	0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	21	9,687	8	0	105	0	0		43	39,683	8	0	215	0	0		
Deduct Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	....	...	...	...		
Net profit...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...		...	...	...	...	215	0	0		

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918—19.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1918,	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1919.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1,781	1,570	...	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

State.	April 1918		May 1918		June 1918		July 1918		August 1918		September 1918		October 1918		November 1918		December 1918		January 1919		February 1919		March 1919		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Iaches.	Ceuts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	1	15	...	...	3	80	...	80	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	37	55	44	29	42	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

No.	Articles.	During *March*. (past year)	During March (present year)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Srs. Tolas.	Srs. Tolas.	
1	Wheat	15 ~~18—10~~	12—20	
2	Bajri	13 ~~18—10~~	11—20	
3	Juvari	16 ~~25—0~~	15—10	
4	Adad	15 ~~14—20~~	13—0	
5	Mug	14 ~~15—0~~	14—10	
6	Gram	20 ~~18—30~~	16—10	
7	Rice	~~8—0~~ 13 ~~12—20~~	7—0 11—0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement showing Expenditure of Public Works, carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.			Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
1	Original Works	6,674 0 0		6,674 0 0							
2	Towards repairs to roads &c.	0 0 0	225 0 0								
3	Repairs to all other State buildings		1,380 0 0	1,605 0 0				8,279	0	0	

XIX.

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Year.	*Horses and Cattle.*									Ploughs.		*Carts.*		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	with 2 bullocks.	with 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kotda-Sangani	1918-19	2,916	1,784	77	967	46	63	34	314	8,994	965	...	...	447	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	3	597-0-0	3	49-0-0	...	...	6	646-0-0	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1918–19 i. s. Samvat 1974.

No. of Major heads.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	RECEIPTS.		
	Opening Balance ...	95,889	
I	Land Revenue ...	1,13,956	
II	Taxes ...	2,482	
III	Sayer ...	14,030	
IV	Law and Justice ...	1,523	
V	Education ...	195	
VI	Interest ...	4,345	
VII	Miscellaneous ...	357	
VIII	Adjustments ...	2,244	
IX	Deposits ...	0	
X	Refunds of advances and outstandings...	5,875	
XI	Loan ...	6,341	
XII	Refuud ...	...	2,47,237
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration ...	8,668	
II	Jail ...	340	
III	Police ...	8,095	
IV	Political ...	18,138	
V	Bardasi ...	1,910	
VI	Education ...	2,693	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ...	2,644	
VIII	Public Works ...	8,824	
IX	Darbar charges ...	34,068	
X	Allowances, Pensions and Dharmada ...	2,409	
XI	Travellers' Bungalow and Dharmshala...	32	
XII	Municipal ...	1,570	
XIII	Medical ...	1,468	
XIV	Revenue Survey ...	...	
XV	Miscellaneous ...	2,596	
XVI	Adjustments ...	4,301	
XVII	Remissions, & Refunds of Fines, Fees &c.	0	
XVIII	Debts ...	39,341	
XIX	Deposits repaid ...	63	
XX	Advances and out-standings ...	13,122	
	Closing Balance ...	96,955	2,47,237

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kotda-Sangani	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,468	43·95	

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1918-19.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kotda-Sangani	10,044	436	322	...	114	392	855	463	...	43·40	32·05	39·02	85·12	

Lakshmishankar D. Savadia

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1918-19.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total.	Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School	235	244	173·5	173·9	...	...	2,145	2,145	
		Ramod Gujarati School	66	66	51·9	53·0					
		Ardoi Gujarati School	42	40	32·5	30·7					
		Victoria Jubilee Girls School	70	63	55·8	43·2					

LAKSHMISHANKAR D. SAVADIA

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

DAMODARDAS PRINTING HOUSE—RAJKOT G. S.

INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

	Page.	Para.
Area, Population, gross revenue, tribute	1	2
Chief's full name, caste and heir	1	3
Important Political events	1	4
European War	1	5
Recruiting in the Taluka	3	6
War Relief Fund	3	7 & 8
Disturbances in Afghanistan	4	9
Political Relations	4	10 & 11
Domestic events	4	12
District Tour	4	13
Visits of Chiefs and Princes	5	14
Change in the Staff	5	15 to 17

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Revenue System	6	19
Status of cultivators	6	19
Alienations and Boundary Settlements	6	20
Tagavi advances	6	21 & 22
Demand and collections	6	23
Coercive measures	7	24
Control and supervision	7	25

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislations

Legislation	7	26
Military force	7	27
Police	7	28
Village Police	7	29
Ratio of the Police force and its expenditure	7	30
Working of the Police	8	31
Property stolen	8	32

Efficiency of the Police	8	33
Offences	8	34
Administration of Justice Construction of courts	8	35
Criminal Justice	9	36
Criminal appeal	9	37
Civil Justice	9	38
Execution of civil decrees	9	39
Civil Appeal	9	40
Extradition	9	41
Prison	9	42
Registration of Documents	10	43
Municipality	10	44
Rural conservancy	10	45

CHAPTER IV.

Production aud Distribution.

Weather, Rainfall and crops	11	46
Irrigated crops	11	47
Sugarcane plantations	11	48
Locusts, red rust and Frost	11	49
Anna valuation	11	50
Water supply	11	51
Wages and Labour	11	52
Prices of food grains &c.	12	53
Stock of food stuffs	12	54
Forest	12	55
Trade and manufacture	12	56
Export and Import	12	57
Customs Duties	13	58
Ginning Factory	13	59
Public works	13	60
Post and Telegraph offices	13	61
Mint	13	62 & 63
General condition	13	64, 65, 66 & 67
Public health	14	68
Agriculturel stock	14	69
Fodder	14	70
Excise	14	71

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance

Revenue and Expenditure	15	72
Government and Local Funds Loans	15	74
Other Debts	15	75 & 76
Famine Reserve Fund	15	77

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary	16	78
Patients treated	16	79
Prevailing Diseases	16	80
Vaccination	16	81
Sanitation	16	82
Small Pox, Plague and Cholera	17	83
Births and Deaths	17	84

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Schools	17	85
Number of students and attendance etc.	17	86
Standards	17	87
Supervision	18	88
Examination and their results	18	89
Cost	18	90
Visit of schools'	18	91
School Building	18	92
Encouragement extended by the Darbar	18	93 & 94
Madressas	19	95

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Sadavarat or Charity	19	96
Library	19	97
Fire	19	98
Fairs	19	99
Stables	19	100
Cattle	20	101
Destruction of wild animals	20	102
Conclusion	20	103 to 105

Appendices I to XXV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda-Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1920 is as under:—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. Area about 90 square miles, Population, 10,044 souls, Gross revenue [excluding alienations] based on the average of past 5 years of the Taluka Rs. 1,33,193. The tribute payable to Government Rs. 10,189, and Rs. 1427 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chief's full name is Himatsinhji, his titles being " Meherban Dostdan Thakor " his age is 27 years and he is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. He has no heir natural or adopted.

Important Political Events.

4. During the year under report Government were pleased to relax the terms as to the annual submission of Budget Estimate of this Taluka to the Political Agent Halar Prant for his approval, the Thakor Sahib having agreed to repay the balance of the Government and Local Funds Loans regularly according to instalments fixed.

European war.

5. The war with Germany and her allied forces having terminated and the peace restored, the following celebrations were made throughout the Taluka during the year as a mark of rejoinings and whole-hearted loyalty.

I 30th June & 1st July 1919. Flags were hoisted on the Public Offices and buildings on these two days when the peace treaty was signed. The public offices were also closed on the 1st July 1919.

II 6th July 1919. A thanks giving religious service was held by all communities in the Taluka. The Thakor Sahib presided over the service held in Kotda itself.

III 19th July 1919. A general public holiday was observed in celebration of the Peace and clemency shown to the two prisoners in the Jail under which one prisoner was released and a partial remission of sentence granted to the other. Flags were hoisted on the public offices, the State Palace and other Buildings. A grand Darbar was held at 8 A.M. in the Hazur office under the President. ship of the Thakore Sahib when the summary of the terms of peace were read out by the Kamdar to the public. The Taluka Police held a celebrating Parade near the Palace.

IV As commanded in the message of His Majesty the King Emperor arrangements were made throughout the Taluka for the general observance of the five minutes silence at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 11th November 1919, it being the first anniversary day of the armistice of the Great War, which stopped the World-wide carnage of the four preceding years and marked the victory of right and freedom and also to perpetuate the memory of the great deliverance and of those who laid down their lives to achieve it. All work, all sound and all locomotion ceased on the above date and hour throughout the Taluka with a view to concentrate perfect stillness and thoughts of every one on the reverent remembrances of the glorious day.

V In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India to perform peace celebrations throughout the whole of India in December last, similar celebrations were carried out in this Taluka in a befitting manner as detailed below.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th December 1919 were observed as holidays throughout the Taluka. The whole of the town of Kotda was decorated with flags and buntings and illuminations made in it on the 15th and 16th December 1919 at night. The Taluka Police held a parade service on the 13th at 8 A.M. with feu-de-joy and gave 3 cheers to their Majesties.

A thanks giving religious service was held in a temple on the 14th December under the Presidentship of the Thakor Sahib at 9 A.M. which was attended by people of all caste and creed.

Sweet-meats were distributed on the 15th at 9-30 A.M. to the children of the whole town and at 11 A.M. the poor were fed. On the 15th and 16th a fair was held at the Punchnath temple outside the town. The school boys and the Taluka Police [Foot and Mounted] held athletic sports on the two days. The Thakor Sahib drove to the fair in State and distributed prizes to the winners of the sports. Many people from the town and the surrounding villages

attended the fair, and took a very keen and lively interest in the diversions. On the 16th the Thakor Sahib gave an **At Home** party at the Taluka garden. At night there was a display of fireworks in the Darbar Gadh and the celebrations concluded with 3 loud cheers to their Imperial Majesties. Similar celebrations were held in the villages of the Taluka appropriately. The Thakor Sahib took personal interest in these celebrations and showed his enthusiasm and loyalty to the British throne.

Recruiting in the Taluka.

6. Owing to the termination of the war the recruiting Depot at Rajkot was abolished during the year. Hence no more recruits were enlisted from this Taluka.

War Relief Fund.

7. Owing to conclusion of the peace no more money on this account was subscribed by this Taluka during the year. The total amount subscribed by the Taluka and its Ryots &c. towards the different War Funds from the date of the commencement of the war till the date of its termination is mentioned below:—

1.	Contribution towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund by the Taluka.	1,000—0—0
2.	Do. Do. by the State officials and the subjects	537—3—0
3.	This Taluka's share in the motor ambulence fleet presented for war services on behalf of Kathiawar.	727-12—5
4.	Contribution to the War Reiief Fund by the Taluka School boys.	3-11—7
5.	Do. Lady Willingdon War Fund Do.	4-11—0
6.	Monthly subscription to the Rajkot Branch of the War Tailoring Fund by the Taluka, its servants and subjects.	2,768-15—0
7.	Monthly subscription to the Lady Willingdon War Relief Fund by the Taluka.	32—0—0
8.	War Loan by the Taluka, Bhayats, Servants and subjects.	4,200—0—0
9.	Donation and Collection on account of " Our Day " celebrations from the Taluka and the subjects.	533—0—0
10.	Contribution by the Taluka to the recruting Fund.	45—8-10
		9852-13-10

8. In addition to the above the Thakor Sahib had telegraphed to Government to place at the disposal of Government all his resources and personal services, and the Taluka also purchased Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. worth Rs. 11,100 during the continuance of the war in 1916 A. D. Two recruits were handed over by the Taluka to the central Depot at Rajkot in 1918-19.

9. The proclamation issued by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India regarding the disturbances in Afghanistan in May 1919 calling upon all subjects of India to assist Government loyally in crushing down the enemy &c. &c. was published in the Taluka and steps were taken for the Registration of Afghan subjects residing in the Taluka and restricting their movements. In August 1919 peace was restored between the Amir of Afghanistan and the British Government and the peace treaty received from Government was published in the Taluka for the information of the public.

Disturbances in Afghanistan.

10. During the year under report the relations with the neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as usual, except that there was some friction with the Rajkot State with regard to our Pati in Sardhar. The matter had eventually to be taken up before the Political Agent Halar Prant who made due inquiry personally into the matter and set-matters right. At the request of the Thakor Sahib the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar was kind enough to lend the services of Mr. Ambashanker Premshanker as special Agency Offieer incharge of the Kotda Pati in Sardhar for 3 months to safeguard the interests of this Taluka in the Pati. After the completion of 3 months Mr. Ambashanker reverted to the Agency service as his services were no longer needed at Sardhar.

Political Relations.

The action of the Rajkot State resulted in great loss to the Taluka revenue as well as to the cultivators of the Pati and this Taluka is thankful to Major Mosse for sympathetic action taken by him in the matter.

11. Many petty disputes between the Rajkot State and this Taluka crop up in connection with this Pati and some times regular Political suits have to be filed if such disputes are not amicably settled. The memorial submitted by this Taluka to the Secretary of State regarding the question of sovereignty and reveuue jurisdiction to be exercised in our Pati by the Rajkot State referred to in para 12 of the last year's Administration Report has since been disposed of.

12. A Kunvari Shri was born on 26-9-19 to the Raniji of the Thakor Sahib but she died on the next day.

Domestic Events.

The general health of the Thakor Sahib and the members of his family was good throughout the year.

13. The Thakor Sahib and the Kamdar visited all the villages of the Taluka during the year under report and rendered necessary help and redress to the people whenever it was considered necessary.

District Tour.

Visits of Chiefs and Princes.

14. The following is the list of Chiefs and Princes who visited this Taluka during the year.

1. Kumar Shri Devisinhji of Jamnagar visited Kotda on 1-4-19 and stayed with the Thakor Sahib for a few hours.
2. Do. Thakor Balsinhji of Bhadva on 30-4-19 Do.
3. Do. Mr. Meruji Dosaji Chudasama, father-in-law of the Thakor Sahib arrived on 5-5-19 and 10-2-20 and stayed for a few days in Kotda.
4. Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji, a cadet of Lathi and at present Wing Master in the Rajkumar College Do. on 8-5-19 and 2-1-20 Do.
5. The Heir apparent of Tricumgadh arrived in Kotda on 15-5-19 and stayed for a few hours.
6. Kumar Shri Jiwansinhji of Palaswa in Cutch visited Kotda in January 1920 and remained for 1 month.
7. Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal and the Thakor Sahib of Palitana visited Kotda on 22-2-20. They stayed only for a few hours and went to Rajkot.
8. Darbar Shri Husseinyavarkhanji of Sardargadh visited Kotda with 2 military officers on 20-3-20. They stayed a few hours and went back to Rajkot as they had come for Pig sticking.
9. Besides the above some Native genntlemen visited Kotda during the year.
10. The Political Agent Halar visited the Taluka in May last and opened a new Library building named after him. He visited public Institutions and the Darbar Palace during his stay in Kotda.

Change in the staff.

15. Appendix I furnishes the requisite information.

16. Mr. Lakshmishankar Dullabhji Savadia, the Kamdar having resigned his appointment from 17-11-19 Rao Saheb Nahanalal Himatram Dave retired Deputy Assistant Political Agent Revakantha succeeded him from 18-11-19.

17. Mr. Sheikh Ismail Khudabax, the Chief Constable having resigned from 14-2-20, Mr. Nanji Bhudarji succeeded him from 15-3-20, Mr. Makanji Devji acted as Chief Constable in the interval.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

18. The revenue system of the Taluka is one of Chokha Bhag in which there has been no change during the year. Besides recovering a fixed share in the produce of the land, a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. The system is generally liked by the cultivators. The shares they have to pay are well and clearly defined. Fixed lump cash assessment system called " Udhad " is resorted to in exceptional cases.

Revenue system.

19. There has been no change in the position of the cultivators. They are tenants-at-will and so long as they pay the Darbar's revenue rights regularly the Taluka does not interfere with their holdings. The Taluka gives the cultivators pecuniary help for sinking or constructing wells and for building their houses. Rs. 190 and 100 respectively were paid to the cultivators on the above accounts during the year.

Status of cultivators.

20. No alienations nor any new boundary settlements were made during the year. The Boundary pillars already in existence between the boundaries of different states were kept in tact, those that had fallen or were destroyed being re-erected or renewed in the presence of the parties concerned.

Alienations and Boundary Settlements.

21. These advances have increased owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1918. Money lenders having stopped lending money to the agriculturists, the latter had to approach the Taluka for help and the Taluka had no alternative but to give them Tagavi. The total no. of agriculturists whom such advances were made amounted to 194 during the year. The total amounts of Tagavi advances made and recovered during the Samvat year 1975 were Rs, 39242 and 1982 respectively.

Tagavi advances.

22. Similarly other advances made and recovered in the above year amounted to Rs. 12,398 and 6295 respectively.

23. During the year under report there were no important variations in the demand and collections of revenue. No remission was granted. Owing to bad season some cultivators were not able to pay Vero and so the recovery of the same had to be postponed till they could pay the same in good season.

Demand and collection.

Coercive measures.

24. No coercive measures were taken for the recovery of the Taluka land revenue during the year.

Control and supervision.

25. There are 3 mahals in the Taluka. Each Mahal is in charge of a Vahiwatdar. The revenue Department is supervised by the Thakor Sahib.

CHAPTER III.

Protection & Legislation.

Legislation.

26. Appendix II showing laws and Rules in force in the Taluka is attached. No new Law or Rules were introduced during the year under report. In matters not expressly provided, the Taluka Courts generally follow the spirit of the British enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations when necessary.

Military Force.

27. Appendix III showing Military Force is appended. There is no regular Military Force in the Taluka. The Bhayats and Mulgirasias are liable to perform military service when required by the Taluka.

Police.

28. The particulars of the Police Force are given in appendix IV. The strength of the force as well as the arms with which the men are supplied continue to be the same as in the preceding year. There were often vacancies in the force owing to the difficulty of getting good men to fill the same. The yearly cost of the sanctioned strength was Rs. 4780.

Village Police.

29. The Village Police consist of Police Patels, Pasaetas & Jiwaidars and are located in villages taking into consideration the size of each village and its situation. The members of this force perform Police duties including the protection of life and property in the villages under the supervision and control of the Chief Constable. They also render assistance to the revenue officials in revenue matters. It is difficult to obtain good men for this service too.

Ratio of the Police force and its expenditure.

30. The ratio of the Police force including the Village Police is the same as last year viz. 12 44 per thousand of population and 1·4 per square mile of the Talukas area. The total Police charges amount to Rs. 7707 as against Rs. 8095 in the preceding year.

31. Appendix V showing the working of the Police is appended. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 23 as against 30 last year. 16 persons were arrested in connection with these offences and they were sent for trial. The percentage of conviction to accused sent up for trial was 68·75 against 54·16 in the previous year which is good.

Working of the Police.

32. Appendix VI showing the property stolen and recovered during 1919-20 is appended. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs 2019 in 1919-20 as against Rs. 491-14-0 in 1918-19. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 24·37 during the year against 39·11 in the preceding year which is not satisfactory and for this the late Chief Constable Mr. Ismail Khudabax is responsible. As Mr. Ismail did not keep good health he resigned his appointment about the close of the year. Owing to his bad state of health the late chief constable could not detect offences and recover stolen property efficiently and hence the Police result is not obviously satisfactory. The present Chief Constable took charge on the 15-3-20. He has been directed to be more vigilent and to work hard in detecting criminals and finding out stolen property. It is hoped that he will show better results next year as he is an experienced Police Fojdar and put in police work in other Talukas.

Property stolen.

33. There is a decrease in the no. of offences reported to the Police in 1919-20 as compared with the no. reported in the preceding year and the percentage of convictions shown in appendix V is good during the year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen during the year is not so good for the reasons explained above, for which steps have been taken as mentioned in para 32 supra. Thus the efficiency of the Police would not appear to be unsatisfactory.

Efficiency of the Police.

34, Appendix VII is attached. The total no. of offences of all kinds committed during the year under report amounted to 12 against 16 last year. Among the 12 offences 4 were affecting the human body and 8 against property all relating to theft and house breaking. 16 persons were apprehended in connection with these offences; of whom 11 were convicted, 2 acquitted or discharged and 3 remained awaiting trial at the elose of the year.

Offences.

Administration of Justice.

35. The arrangements for the Administration of civil and criminal justice continued to be the same during the year under report. The courts and their coustitution are as under:—

Constitution of courts.

(1) Hajoor Court—It is presided over by the Thakor Sahib and the Kamdar or either of them. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka, the power of a Registrar under the Registration Rules and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

(2) Court of the Nyayadhish—Mr. Shamalji Nanji was Nyayadhish throughout the year. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters. As a Civil Judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the valuc of Rs. 1,000.

Criminal Justice.

36. Appendix VIII is appended. The number of offences roported to all courts amounted to 48 during 1919-20 against 43 last year. In all 47 persons were concerned in these offences of whom 26 were acquitted, 16 convicted and 5 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Criminal appeal.

37. Appendix IX is appended. One appeal was preferred to the Hajoor Court during the year in which the lower court's Judgment was confirmed.

Civil Justice.

38. Appendix X is appended. The total number of original civil suits filed during the year was 69 against 36 last year. There was one case pending disposal at the close of the last year, making the total of 70 cases of these 67 were disposed of in 1919-20 leaving a balance of 3 for the next year. The increase in the civil suits is due to a more prosperous season. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 4260-6-0. The average duration of the suits was 21 days.

Execution of Civil decrees.

39. Appendix XI showing particulars of execution of civil decrease is appended. There was no balance at the close of the past year. 32 applications were filed during the year against 83 last year out of which 29 were disposed of during the year leaving 3 in arrears. The total value of applications filed and disposed of was Rs. 2890-7-9 and Rs. 1144-8-0 respectively during the year under report.

Civil appeal.

40. Appendix XII is appended. No civil appeal was filed during the year.

Extradition.

41. During the year under report no person was extradited from this Taluka and vice versa.

Prison.

42. Appendix XIII is appended. There is only one Jail at Kotda which is pucca built. Mr. Shamalji Nanji was Jail Superintendent throughout the year. Major Mosse, Political Agent Halar, visited the Jail in May last. On the 19th

July 1919 one prisoner was released from the Jail and the other given a partial remission of sentence on account of peace celebrations. The general health of the inmates of the Jail was good during the year. The total cost of the Jail was Rs. 463-6-1.

Registration of documents.

43. Appendix XIV and XV showing information regarding the number of documents presented for Registration &c. are appended. These appendices will show that no document remained for disposal at the end of last year and 42 were presented for Registration during the year. All of them were registered. The fees realized on account of the above documents amounted to Rs. 210 against Rs. 215 last year. No expenditure was incurred during the year on account of the Registration of the above documents.

Municipality.

44. There is only one municipality in Kotda itself and it is managed departmentally, no Board of Committee being appointed. No separate revenue is realizsd on account of this municipality as its expenditure is borne by the Taluka from its revenue. The municipality is looking after the municipal roads and keeps them in repairs. It also looks after the cleaning and lighting the town of Kotda which is surrounded on one side by the river Gondli and the Vachhapri on the other. The water supply in these rivers is sufficient in monsoon and winter seasons but in the hot season the want of good drinking water is felt generally each year when new wells have to be dug by the Taluka in the beds of the rivers for the use of the people in addition to those in the town for drinking purposes. The general health of the people in the town was good though influenza of a mild type appeared during the latter part of the year. Appendix XVI shows that the total cost on this account was Rs. 1867 during the year against Rs. 1570 in the preceding year.

Rural conservancy.

45. The arrangement for rural conservancy remained the same as before. In large villages main streets and bye lanes were kept clean by village scavengers and people living close by respectively. The Police officers and the Revenue officials inspected during their visits that the villages were perfectly kept clean and in sanitary condition. Influenza of a mild type had also appeared in some of the villages in the Taluka during the last cold season but there was no great mortality among the people such as had occurred in 1918.

CHAPTER IV.

Production & Distribution.

46. Appendix XVII is appended. The rainfall during the year was seasonable and well distributed in the Taluka. The total fall during the year amounted to 36 inches and 43 cents which was plentiful for the crops. The produce of the Agtar & Pachhtar crops was therefore good but the prices of the food grains ruled very high during the year owing to large demand of the same in other Districts out side Kathiawar.

Weacher, Rainfall & Crops.

Irrigated crops.

47. The outturn of the crop such as wheat methi &c. was plentiful owing to good rain.

Sugarcane platations.

48. In consequence of scanty rainfall in the monsoon of 1918 the plantation of sugarcane was less during 1919 20. But encouragement is being given to the cultivators to grow this crop in larger area this year.

Locusts, red rust & Frost.

49. Fortunately the locusts did not visit the Taluka during the year nor were the crops damaged by red rust or frost. In fact the early and late crops were safe from the addition of any sort of misfortune or misery.

Anna valuation.

50. The produce of the whole Taluka is estimated to be as under:—

	Early crops	Late crops
Kotda Talpad Mahal	12 to 14 annas	16 annas
Ramod Mahal	Do.	Do.
Sardhar Mahal	10 annas	12 annas

It may be added that the produce of the early crops in the Sardhar Pati of this Taluka was not satisfactory as it ought to be like the other Mahals. This is partly due to the reason stated in para 10 above on account of which the cultivators could not sow early crops in time and partly owing to misappropriation.

Water supply.

51. Owing to timely and sufficient rainfall the water supply is plentiful in the Taluka and no difficulty is being experienced as yet for the same in any of the villages.

Wages and Labor.

52. During the year under report the rates of skilled and unskilled labour still continued to be very high owing to high prices of food grains and consequently much

difficulty was felt by the people in securing skilled or unskilled labour. The cultivators felt the same difficulty in obtaining labourers for weeding crops and reaping of harvest even on payment of high wages.

Prices of food grains &c.

53. Appendix XVIII showing the prices of staple food grains is appended. The prices of food grains continued to be still very high during the year though the outturn of the early crops was good. But fortunately the rates of food stuffs have lately fallen down to some extent. The rates of cotton have gone tremendously down. The temporary allowance of Rupee 1 to all Taluka servants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 10 and under was continued in the above circumstances during the year. The cheap grain shop opened from 1-4-19 was closed on 9-8-19 when sufficient rain had fallen. This shop gave much relief to the poor people.

Stock of food stuffs.

54. There are no big merchants in this Taluka who can stock food stuffs in large quantities. There are ordinary retail merchants only.

Forest.

55. There are no regular forests in this Taluka although a portion of the Taluka is hilly and unculturable. The physical formation of the land and the average rainfall in the Taluka are not suitable for growing good trees. However there are some Babul plantations in the Taluka. The Babuls are useful as impliments of husbandary, some of the waste lands are utilized for cattle grazing & slopes of hills and such other areas produce grass which have been kept as grass reserve. These reserve supply grass for the Darbar animals; The Surplus of the grass is stacked to meet future emergencies. This year the growth of grasa being plentiful the surplus is stacked in Kotda.

Trade and Manufacture.

56. There is nothing worth mentioning under this head. The trade is local and confined mainly to the disposal of surplus agricuitural produce, wool and ghee and dealing in articles required for local consumption. Generally the weaving of coarse cloth is made in the Taluka for the use of cultivators and others but the price of cotton being high now-a-days, the process has fallen into disuse. The manufacture of woolen blankets and Dalis continne but not on a large scale as wool is very dear at present. Stones of moderate quality are taken out from stone quarries and used by the people of the Taluka as well as those outside the Taluka for building purposes.

Export & Import.

57. The export & import trade of the Taluka requires no special mention. The export trade consists of cotton, wool raw-hides Ghee, molasses and stone to a small extent. The

import trade consist of cloths, piece-goods, gram, rice, food grains, sugar, salt spices, groceries, Timber, metal, Iron, Kerosine oil, Tobacco, Glass-ware, tanned leather articles, stationery and petty other things. There is no Railway communication in the Taluka but the articles in question are brought by Bullock-carts from Gondal and Rajkot and by Railway from up countries via Gondal and Ribda Stations of the Rajkot Jetalsar Railway.

Custom duties.

58. There has been no change in the custom levies. The total realizations on this account amounted to Rs. 8,634. The exemptions granted last year to Girasias, agriculturists Pasaitas, Jiwaidars and other classes depending upon agriculture and Ubhads or labouring classes from the payment of the custom duties were with drawn as soon as the rainfell sufficiently

Ginning Factory.

59. There is no Ginning Factory in Kotda. The cotton of the Taluka is therefore taken either to Gondal or Rajkot to be ginned.

Public Works.

60. Appendix XIX showing Public Works executed during the year is appended. Rs. 2497 were spent on repairs to Roads and public buildings against Rs. 8279 last year. Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar was incharge of the public works He executed the repairs to buildings and roads &c. under the supervision of the Thakor Sahib. Mr. Krishnarao served in this Taluka for nearly 13 years and he having got an appointment in the Dhrangadhra State on higher pay, left charge of his post at the end of the year and it gives me pleasure to mention that he performed his duties iu this Taluka in a highly satisfactory manner. The Thakor Saheb was pleased with his work.

Post and Telegraph offices.

61. There are two Government Post offices in the Taluka viz, one at Kotda and the other at Ramod. The post office at Kotda is a combined Telegraph office.

Mint.

62. There is no mint in the Taluka. British coins being in circulation in the Taluka. The prohibition against melting any metallic coin is still in force in the Taluka.

63. Currency notes are in circulation freely in the Taluka and no discount thereon is demanded by the traders.

General condition.

64. The general condition of the agriculturists was generally good during the year owing to their obtaining higher prices of the agricultural produce though they did feel the pinch of higher prices but they could pull through the year. Owing to

the satisfactory harvest as stated above. The Taluka made Tagavi advances to the agriculturists during the year as mentioned in para 21 supra.

65. The condition of other high classes was fairly good. They too felt the pinch of the high prices of the food grains. The girasias and land holders were assisted by the advance of money from the Taluka where necessary.

66. The condition of those principally depending on service was not so satisfactory because of the high prices of the food grains and they were assisted by the Taluka according to their needs.

67. The trading classes were fairly well off. Some of these traders had made up their fortune in their business. The labouring and artizan classes passed through the year very well on account of high wages.

Public health.

68. The public health was generally good though malaria and influenza of a mild type had appeared in some of the villages and the town of Kotda during the year.

Agricultural Stock.

69. The agricultural stock was in good condition owing to last monsoon being favourable. Appendix XX showing the agricultural stock is appended. It will be seen from this appendix that the number of plough cattle has generally decreased as compared with that in the preceding year which is due to great mortality that took place among them during the famine year of 1918–19 A. D.

Fodder.

70. The grass reserves yield grass to the Taluka which is first appropriated for the feed of its animals and the balance is stocked for future contingencies. The agriculturists collect the grass grown on the boundaries of their fields, small grass reserves. and waste land forming parts of their holdings. They store up this grass together with the Kadbi of their crops for their cattle. If this fodder short they raise green fodder such as Chasatia, Bajri, Mug, Lucern grass &c. by means of well irrigation for their cattle. The Taluka helps them in every possible way for saving the levies of their cattle. There was no difficulty about fodder to the agriculturists during the year owing to sufficient rainfall.

Excise.

71. Appendix XXI is appended. There are 3 shops for the sale of opium and 3 for Ganja in the Taluka. Rs. 540 were realized under this head during the year as compared with Rs. 597 last year. There is no shop of either country spirit or Toddy in the Taluka.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

72. The revenue year in this Taluka commences from the 1st November and ends on 31st October and the accounts are kept according to samvat year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under the various Budget heads.

Revenue and Expenditure.

73. The total revenue for the Samvat year 1975, excluding alienations was Rs. 1,12,228 against Rs. 1,39,132 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,904 which is mainly due to short revenue realization under the head Vaje owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1918-19. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,001 against Rs. 91,756 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 79,245 which is chiefly due to a large sum of about Rs. 35,000 being paid towards Chandlo and other expenses connected with the betrothal of Kunvari Shri Hiraba, daughter of the late Thakor Sahib Mulvaji and the rest in advancing Tacavi to agriculturists &c. owing to bad year.

Government and Local Funds Loans.

74. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old loans of Samvat year 1956 and 1958 and new and funeral loans of Samvat 1968 and to the Local Funds for the famine loan of St. 1956. No instalment could be paid towards these loans during the year owing to famine and the fact was mentioned in the last year's administration report. The balance of the total amount of Government and Local Funds Loan remaining unpaid including interest at the end of revenue year St. 1975 amounted to Rs. 1,11,244-3-1 and Rs. 11208-4-11 respectively. Since the close of the revenue year St. 1975 this Taluka has paid in Rs. 2,8202. towards the Government loans and Rs. 1798. towards the Local Funds loan. Thus the debts to Government and Local Funds have been reduced to Rs. 83.042-3-1 and Rs, 9,410-4-11 respectively.

Other debts.

75. The only private debt the Taluka owes is Rs, 3000. to Messrs Phirozsha and Pestanji Merwanji being the balance of the total debt of Rs. 12871-4-10 and it is proposed to pay this amount to them during the present year.

76, No remission of Peshkashi and Zortalbi for 1918-19 having been granted by Government as yet the same paid for the present year by the Taluka has been credited by the Account officer towards the account of I918-19.

Famine Reserve Fund.

77. This Taluka has stacked surplus grass and stored Juvari grain in pits for making provision against famine & scarcity. I am sorry to state that one hay stack of

about 4 or 5 Lakh bundles was burnt accidently last year. But some hay stacks have been added this year to the old stock. The quantity on hand will meet the requirements of the darbar and the needs of the poor agriculturists during the stresss of famine.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary.

78. There is a Dispensary in the town of Kotda itself in charge of Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara. The dispensary supplied with necessary instruments and apparatus for the treatment of patients. Mr. Joshipara is a qualified Doctor and is doing his duties satisfactorily. He treated some nose cutting cases very well. The information on the subject is given in appendix XXIII.

Patients treated.

79. During the year under report 3135 outdoor patients were treated against 2700 last year. The increase is due to the popularity of the dispensary and also to a few cases of malaria and influenza of a mild form. The daily average of the patients was 44·64 against 43·95 last year and the total cost of the Dispensary was Rs. 1623-5-3. The Dispensary was visited by the Political Agent Halar on 1-5-19 and that officer was satisfied with the arrangement of the same.

Prevailing disease.

80. The prevailing diseases during the year under report were generally malaria, diærrhoea, dysentry eye, ear and skin diseases that were usual in ordinary type. Influenza of a mild form had appeared in a few villages of the Taluka in the latter part of the year but the epidemic was not of a virulent type and consequently it did not produce evil result to those who had been affected with the same. However the general health was good all round.

Vaccination.

81. Vaccination work is done as before under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas similarly situated. The number of primary vaccinations donc during the the year was 348. No secondary vaccination was performed in 1919-20.

Sanitation.

82. The sanitary arrangements continned to be the same as before. The municipality looks after the sanitation in Kotda itself and in the villages make their own arrangements for keeping the villages clean.

Small-Pox, Plague & Cholera.

83. Fortunately no case of small-pox, plague or cholera occured during the year under report.

Births and Deaths.

84. Appendix no. XXIV giving the requisite information is appended. It will be seen from the above statement that there were 326 births during the year against 322 last year whereas the number of deaths was 267 against 855 last year. The decrease is due to no epidemic disease of a virulent type being prevalent during the year. The ratio of births per 1000 during the year was 32·45 against 32·05 last year while that of deaths 26·58 against 85·12 in the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is done by Police Patels in the mofussil and by the chief constable in the town of Kotda and is checked by the Taluka Nyayadhish.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Schools.

85. Appendix XXV giving particulars about schoola is appended. There are in all 4 vernacular schools for primary education and all are Fund Schools.

Number of stndents and attendance.

86. 348 boys received education in the above schools against 350 last year, The average daily attendance being 270·9 as against 256·16 in the preceding year. The girls school is managed by a trained Head Mistress but she having gone on 4 months leave without pay from February last the school is now managed by one of the Assistants of the boys school who is an old man. 55 girls received education in the school during the year as compared with 63 last year. The daily average attendance during the year being 33·5 against 43·2 last year, the reason for falling off in the average attendance is partly due to grown up girls having left the school during the year and partly to sickness among them.

Standards.

87. The boys schools at Kotda and Ramod imparted instruction upto 7th standards, and Ardoi upto 4th standards while Kotda girls school gave instrnction upto 5th standards. There is a suitable Gymasium attached to the Kotda boy's school where physical training is given to them in addition to drill practice. The boys of the Ramod School are similarly trained while those at Ardoi are practiced in drill and native sports only.

88. The Education Department of the Taluka has been under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency educationalofficer Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi M.A.

Supervision.

89. The examinations of the above schools were held by the above office in the month of June 1919. The percentage of passed students is shown below:—

Examination and their results.

No.	Name of school.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Remarks.
1	Taluka School Kotda	71·3	79·4	
2	Ramod School	66·6	78·4	
3	Ardoi School	79·3	76·3	
4	Kotda Girls School	71·4	89·9	

The above shows the results of the working of the school masters.

90. This department is, as usual maintained by this Taluka. The total cost of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2210 as against Rs. 2145 last year while togather with education Inspection contribution the amount of scholarship and other aid afforded brought the total to Rs. 2830 under this head.

Cost.

91. The Political Agent Halar visited the Kotda boys and girls schools in May 1919 and was pleased with the progress of the students. I also visited these schools in November last and found every thing satisfactory.

Visit of schools.

92. The school buildings are in good order and require no further accommodation at present.

School Building.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

93. The following scholarships were awarded to the boys during the year,

(1) A scholarship of Rs. 8 was granted from 1-4-19 to 30-6-19 to a Kunbi boy of Ramod who was prosecuting his study in the senior B. A. class at the Baudin College of Arts at Junagadh. The scholarship was stopped at his own request from 1-7-19 as he was employed in the service.

(2) Do. of Rs. 2. Do. to Gadhvi Jaskaran Naran of Sindhavadar from 1-7-19 to 31-3-20. He is prosecuting his study at Rajkot.

94. The annual contribution of Rs. 100 continues to be given to the Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund Society in aid of the education of the Girasia Boys.

95. There are two Mehomedan Madressas in Kotda founded by Memons and Bohoras and they are doing well. I visited these Madressas twice and found their progress satisfactory.

Madressas.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

96. The charity houses at Kotda and principal villages in the Taluka continue to do well. In Kotda these houses are maintained with the help of the Taluka and in villages by the co-operation of the cultivators &c.

Sadavrat or Charity.

97. During his visit in May 1919 Major Mosse Political Agent Halar was good enough to open a new library in Kotda which is named after him. The reading room in the Khojakhana issued privately by the Khojas only.

Library.

98. A fire took place accidently in the month of February last in a shop in the Bazar of the Kotda town and the roof of it was entirely burnt. The total damage done to the owner is estimated at about Rs. 820. No loss of life occured as the fire was extinguished soon owing to timely assistance being rendered by the Taluka Police and the private persons.

Fire.

99. The usual fairs were held at the Panchnath temple in the mouth of Shravan last and two extraordinary fairs were also held at the same temple on the 15th and 16th December 1919 during Peace Celebrations in the Taluka.

Fairs.

100. There is no regular Paddock in the Taluka but breeding of horses on a small scale is carried on in the State stable. The management of the stables is done by Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji Chudasama G. B. V. C. who is a companion and Private Secretary to the Thakor Sahib. He is also Superintendent of the Paega Department. The stable arrangement is in good order and satisfactory and it is personally supervised by the Thakor Sahib also. Major Mosse, Political Agent Halar Prant visited the stables on 1-5-19 and congrutulated the Thakor Sahib on the general condition of the stables and of the animals which afforded ample evidence of the Thakor Sahib's personal interest and added that the stables maintained their reputation as a pattern to any other States.

Stables.

101. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These are preserved to perpetuate the memory of the late Thakor Sahib who took great personal interest in rearing cows.

Cattle.

102. There are a very few wild beasts in the Taluka at present requiring special measures for their destruction. Pigs also give trouble in the Taluka and steps are taken for their destruction when necessary.

Destruction of wild animals.

103. Kotda is very fortunate in having no dispute with any of the Bhayats. There are some minor questions with the Kathis of Ardoi which it is proposed to settle amicably as early as possible.

Conclusion,

104. The year under report is the 6th year of administration by the present Thakor Sahib who takes great personal interest in the administration of the State.

105. In conclusion I beg to express on behalf of the State the sense of gratitude to Major A. H. E. Mosse I. A. for the help always rendered by him to the Taluka during his tenure of office as Political Agent Halar Prant.

KOTDA-SANGANI
28th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani Taluka.

DAMODARDAS PRINTING HOUSE—RAJKOT C. S.

Appendix I.

Name of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1919-20.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Lakshmishankar D. Savadia Rao Sahib Nahanalal Himatram Dave	} Kamdar	1st April 1919 18th November 1919	17th November 1919 31st March 1920	Resigned the appointment from 17-11-19
2	Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji G. B. V. C.	Companion and Private Secretary	1 April 1919	31st March 1920	
3	Mr. Samalji Nanji	Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
4	Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara	Medical Officer	Do.	Do.	
5	Mr. Gopalji Bhagwansinji Gohel	Daftari & Treasurer	Do.	Do.	
6	Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji Chandorkar	Revenue Nimtandar	Do.	Do.	
7	Mr. Ismail Khudabax Shaikh. Mr. Nanji Bhudarji	} Chief Constable	1st April 1919 15th March 1920	14th February 1920 31st March 1920	Resigned Mr. Makanji Devji acted as chief constable in the interval in addition to his own duties.

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12t hApril 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in Force in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1919-20.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British India Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	2
1	Penal Code	Yes with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
3	Whipping Act	Do.	Do.	
4	Civil Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
5	Law of Evidence	Do.	Do.	
6	Contract Act	Do;	Do.	
7	Hindu Law	Do.	Do.	
8	Mahomedan Law	Do.	Do.	
9	Post Office Act	Do.	Do.	
10	Explosive Substances Act	Do.	Do.	
11	Majority Act	Do.	Do.	
12	Kathiawar Agency Law of Limitation	No.	Do.	
13	Agency Registration Rules	Do.	Do.	
14	Agency Court Fee Rules	Do.	Do.	
15	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency	Do.	Do.	
16	Cattle Trespass Act	Do.	Do.	
17	Rules relating to prevention of cruelty to animals	Do.	Do.	
18	Jail Rules of the Agency	Do.	Do.	
19	Shikar Rules	Do.	Do.	
20	Arms and Ammunition Rules	Do.	Do.	
21	Extradition Rules	Do.	Do.	
22	Boiler Inspection Rules	Do.	Do.	
23	Rules for cultivation of Hemp	Do.	Do.	
24	Revised Stamp Rules	Do.	Do.	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
15th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Kotda-Sangani State in 1919-20.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries,	Number of guns.	*Number of men,*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery * Infantry Imperial Service Troop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no Military force. * There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1919-20.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmently.	Punished (Judicially)	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30									
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constables	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8	4780	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Risala Daffedar.	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Savars.	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									
		29										

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani.	30	* 23	24	16	24	16	~~15~~ 13	11	11	‡ 2	~~100~~ ~~54·16~~ 54·16	68·75	54·16	68·75	‡ 3 are awaiting trial. * out of 23 – 12 committed and 11 remain undetected.

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani	491—14—0	2019—0—0	192—6—0	492—0—0	39·11	24·37	

KOTDÁ-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the no. of crimes committed, no. of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State during 1919-20.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being in sane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months	„ 3 to 6 months	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years	„ 2 to 3 years	„ 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4 offences affecting the human body 8 offences against property. 12	...	12	12	16	11	16	11	...	...	...	5	6	...	11	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case involving 3 accused is pending trial

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRÁM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Number of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of							Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Remaining at the the end of last year	*Brought to trial in 1919-20*					*Total*		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year	
					Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazoor Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	~~1~~	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	42	48	2	16	23	6	...	...	~~45~~ ~~46~~ 45	47	...	26	16	...	...	*5	3	
	Total...	43	48	2	16	23	6	...	...	~~45~~ ~~46~~	47	...	26	16	..	...	5	3	*3 accused concerned in a cognizable case committed by Police 2 Do. in non-cognizable offences.

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Application.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reserved.										
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Kotda-Sangani	Hajoor Court	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRÁM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed off	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Hajoor Court	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	130-0-0	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	130- 0-0	y.m.d. 0-0-2	*1 The valuation in this case was approximately made at Rs. 130. The case was heard by the Hajoor Court as a special case.
2	Nyayadhish Court	...	1	36	68	36	69	35	66	1	3	4130-6-0	...	68	1	58	10	...	...	...	4	13	3	46	3807-15-3	0-0-19	
	Total...	...	1	36	69	36	70	35	67	1	3	4260-6-0	...	68	2	58	10	...	...	...	4	14	3	46	3937-15-3	0-0-21	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12t hApril 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees file in the courts of Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Tribunals	Opening balance of application.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1919-20	Applications brought to Registers			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1919-20.			Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	...	...	...	83	32	2,890-7-9	83	32	2,890-7-9	83	29	1,144-8-0	....	3	1.745-15-9	2	1	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMTARAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value of appeal filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Hajoor Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.				
Kotda -Sangani	1	1	16	~~1~~ 13	17	1·19	1·63	5	463-6-1	14 days	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani Hajoor Court.	43	42	20	19	22	19	...	...	1	1	...	3	43	42	39,683-8-0	31,277-4-0	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks,
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Mortgages	20	15591	...	...	100	...	...		19	10768	...	...	95	...	...		
Sale deeds	22	23156	8	...	110	...	...		19	19804	4	...	95	...	...		
Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Money Bonds	1	936	...	...	5	...	...		1	705	...	...	5	...	...		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	15	...	...		
Total...	43	39683	8	...	215	...	...		42	31277	4	...	210	...	...		
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Net profit	...	...	...	...	215	...	...		...	...	...	...	210	...	...		

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-SanganiState.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1919-20.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1919	Receipts duriug the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1920.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1570	1867	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

Stations.	April 1919		May 1919		June 1919		July 1919		August 1919		September 1919		October 1919		November 1919		December 1919		January 1920		February 1920		March 1920		Total		Total of past year		Average of past 5 year.		Remarks.
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	4	55	9	39	13	64	8	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	43	6	37	28	46	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka during the year 1919-20.

No.	Articles.	During March past year.		During March present year.		Remarks.
		Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bajri per Rupee	4/3	...	5	...	
2	Juvar per Rupee	4	...	5	40	

KOTDÁ-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

No.	Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Towards repairs to Roads	...	450	450	...	...	...	...	
3	Repairs to all other State buildings	...	2047	2047	...	...	...	...	
	Totai...	...	2497	2497	...	...	...	2497	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1919-20.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colt and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
Kotda-Sangani	1919-20	2398	1191	165	789	42	57	13	296	8450	956	...	...	440	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1919-20.

Stations	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	3	508-0-0	3	32-0-0	...	...	6	540-0-0	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1919-20 i. e. Samvat 1975.

	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	OPENING BALANCE.	96,955	
I	Land Revenue	70,745	
II	Taxes	2,422	
III	Sayer	11,382	
IV	Law & Justice	1,334	
V	Education	228	
VI	Interest	3,767	
VII	Miscellaneous	533	
VIII	Adjustments	13,066	
IX	Deposits	...	
X	Refunds of advances & outstanndings ...	8,751	
XI	Loan	...	
XII	Refund	...	
		1,12,228	2,09,183
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration ...	9,061	
II	Jail	463	
III	Police	7,707	
IV	Political	2,679	
V	Bardasi	1,687	
VI	Education	2,830	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ...	2,185	
VIII	Public Works	2,853	
IX	Darbar charges	700,92	
X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada ...	2,539	
XI	Traveller's Bunglow & Dharmsala ...	9	
XII	Municipal	1,867	
XIII	Medical	1,623	
XIV	Revenue Survey	...	
XV	Miscellaneous	8,871	
XVI	Adjustments	1,744	
XVII	Remissions & Refunds of fines fees &c....	...	
XVIII	Debts	...	
XIX	Deposits repaid	...	
XX	Advances & outstandings ...	54,791	
		1,71,001	
	CLOSING BALANCE.	38,182	2,09,183

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1919-20.

No.	Dispensries	Number of patients treated		Result of In-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average (both out-door and in-door)	Remarks.
		Out-door	In-door	Dis-charged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	Kotda-Sangani	3,135	...	...	...	...	...	1623-5-3	44·64	

KOTDÁ-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1919-20.

Name.	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Kotda-Sangani	10,044	322	326	4	...	855	267	...	588	32·05	32·~~42~~ 45	85·12	26·58	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1919-20.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure				Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Presenc year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	Total	
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School	244	244	173·9	192·4					
		Ramod Gujrati School	66	59	53 0	43·3					
		Ardoi Gujrati School	40	45	30·7	35·2	...	...	2210-0-0	2210-0-0	
		Victoria Jubiiee Girls' School Kotda-Sangani	63	55	43·2	33·5					
		Total...	413	403	300·8	304·4	...	...	2210-0-0	2210-0-0	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

12th April 1920.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

TRIBHOWANDAS DAMODARDAS GADHIA

AT

DAMODARDAS PRINTING HOUSE—RAJKOT C.S.

1921.

INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

	Page	Para
Area. Population, gross revenue tribute	1	2
Chief's full name, caste and heir	1	3
Important Political events	1	4
European War	3	5
Political relations	3	6
Domestic events	3	7
District Tour	3	8
Visits of Agency officers and Chiefs etc.	3	9-10-11
Change in the Staff	5	12-13

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Revenue System	4	14
Status of Cultivators	4	15
Alienations and Boundary Settlements	5	16
Tagavi advances	5	17
Demand and Collections	5	18
Coerceive measures	5	19
Control and supervision	5	20

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legisiations.

Legislation	5	21
Military force	5	22
Police	6	23
Village Police	6	24
Ratio of the Police force and its expenditure	5	25
Working of the Police	6	26
Property stolen	6	27
Efficiency of the Police	6	28
Offences	7	29

	Page	Para
Administration of Justice	7	30
Construction of courts	7	30
Criminal Justice	7	31
Criminal appeal	7	32
Civil Justice	7	33
Execution of Civil decrees	8	34
Civil appeal	8	35
Extradition	8	36
Prison	8	37
Registration of documents	8	38
Municipality	8	39
Rural conservancy	9	40

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather, Rainfall and crops	9	41
Irrigated crops	10	42
Sugarcane plantations	10	42
Locusts, redrust and frost	10	43
Anna valuation	10	44
Water supply	10	45
Wages and Labour	10	46
Prices of food grains etc.	11	47
Stock of food stuffs	11	48
Forest	11	49
Trade and manufacture	11	50
Export and Import	11	51
Custom duties	12	52
Ginning Factory	12	53
Public works	12	54
Post and Telegraph officees	12	55
Mint	12	56
General condition	12	57-58-59
Public health	12	60
Agricultural stock	13	61
Fodder	13	62
Excise	13	63

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

	Page	Para
Revenue and expenditure	13	65
Govt. and Local Funds Loans	14	66
Other debts	14	67
Famine Reserve Fund	14	68

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary	14	69-70-71
Patients treated	15	72
Prevailing diseases	25	72
Vaccination	15	73
Sanitation	15	74
Small pox, Plague and Cholera	15	75
Births and deaths	15	76

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Schools	15	77
Number of students and attendcntt etc.	16	78
Standards	16	79
Supervision	16	80
Examination and their results	16	81
Cost and visit of schools	16	82
School building	17	83
Encouragement extended by the Darbar	17	84
Madressas	17	85

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Sadavrat or charity	17	86
Library	17	87
Fire	17	88
Fairs	17	89
Stables	17	90
Cattle	18	91
Destruction of wild animals	18	92
Conclusion	18	93-94-75

Appendices I to XXV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KOTDA SANGANI TALUKA

FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921.

The Annual Administration Report of the Kotda Sangani Taluka for the official year ending 31st March 1921 is as under.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

2. Area about 90 square miles. Population 9239 souls according to the latest census of 1921. Gross revenue (excluding alienations) based on the average of past 5 years of the Taluka is Rs. 1,50,887. The tribute payable to Government is Rs. 10,189 and Rs. 1427 to the Junagad State as Zortalbi, aggregating Rs. 11,616.

3. The Chiefs full name is Thakor Shri Himatsinhji, his titles being "Meherban Dostdan Thakor Shri"; his age is 28 years and he is a Jadeja Rajput by caste belonging to a branch of the Gondal family. The Thakor Sahib was blessed with a Kumar and heir on the 5th December 1920.

Important Political events.

4. The important events during the year were as under:-

I. Kunvari Shri Hira Kunvarba, niece of the present Thakor Saheb, was married to Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji of the Jhalavad State (one of the premier States in Rajputana) on the 6th September 1920. Many distinguished guests such as Her Highness Maharani Shri Anand Kunvarba Saheb of Dhrangadhra and niece of the present Thakor Saheb. Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji of Lathi, Kumar Shri Bhabhutsinhji of Bharad under Dhrangadhra and Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji of Gondal and various deputations from different States had come on the occasion. Owing to short interval no ruling chief &c. could attend the marriage festivities although invitations were sent out to them by telegrams.

The marriage alliance with the Jhalavad State in Rajputana was a new departure from the existing practice and it is a great pride for the Kotda house to have such connection with a Rajputana State. The State is also fortunate in securing the enlightened bride groom in Maharaj Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji who has received education in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He is well known as the noble son of H. H. Maharaj Shri Sir Bhavanisinhji K. C. S. I. of the Jhalavad State who is reputed in India and England as an enlightened and learned ruler. Great enthusiasm was shown by the Thakor Sahib, the officers of the State and the public during the marriage festivities which passed off successfully and with great eclat. Every officer and menials of the State worked day and night whole-heartedly during the marriage festivities.

The Maharaj Kumar having gone to England to qualify himself as Barrister-at-Law Kunvari Shri HiraKunvarba also accompanied him and they both sailed for England on 27-9-20. Kunvari Shri HiraKunvarba is receiving English education in England under a European lady Mrs. Cheshire. The total expenditure on account of the marriage amounted to Rs. 90000 and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Taluka was able to bear this heavy burden of expenditure without incurring any fresh debt on that account.

II. The 9th October 1920 being the birth day of the Thakor Sahib, a Darbar was held to which all the Officers, Bhayats and the citizens attended-sweetmeats were distributed to all who were present at the Darbar and the day was observed as a public holiday. In the evening a garden party was held by the Kamdar in honour of the occasion and at the conclusion of it the Thakor Sahib declared promotions to his Kamdar and other officials and made a present of half a month's pay to those officials who were not entitled to high price allowance and a month's pay to the rest.

III. The Providence favoured the Thakor Sahib with a son and heir on the 5th December 1920 which was the great boon to us all. The day was observed as a holiday. Sweetsmeats were distributed to all and great rejoicings and enthusiasms were prevalent in the town. A Darbar was held on the 6th day of the birth of the Kumar Saheb when some alms were given to poors and partial remissions granted to 3 prisoners.

IV. It is a matter of great pleasure to state that Her Highness BaShri AnandKunvarba Saheb of Dhrangadhra who is the niece of the Thakor Sahib gave birth to an heir apparent to H. H. Maharaja Raj Sahib Bahadur of Dhrangadhra on the 10th March 1921. On receipt of the Telegram all the public offices and schools of the State were closed as a mark of happy event. Sweetmeats were also diatributed to the children. On the 6th day of the birth of the Kumar Shri, valuable clothes, ornaments etc. worth about Rs. 3000 were sent to Dhrangadhra as present.

5. As desired by Government arrangements were made throughout the Taluka for the General observance of the 2 minutes silence at 11 o'clock on the 11th November 1920. All normal business and locomotion throughout the Taluka was suspended during the above period.

European War.

6. During the year under report the relations with the neighbouring States and Talukas have continued to be cordial as usual, except the Rajkot State and in consequence the Taluka had to suffer a heavy loss in the revenue of its wheat crops which were damaged very much by the heavy rain which fell in the month of June 1920.

Political Relations.

7. With the exception of the birth of a son and a heir to the Thakor Sahib as stated in para 4 supra no other domestic events occurred during the year. The general health of the Thakor Sahib and the members of his family was good throughout the year, but during the marriage festivities of Ba Shri HiraKunvarba the Thakor Sahib felt a little indisposed on account of heavy work. In spite of this he attended all the functions and personally looked to everything on the occasion.

Domestic events.

8. The Thakor Sahib and the Kamdar visited all the villages of the Taluka during the year and assisted the people as usual.

District Tour.

9. Mr. Maconochie C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, with Mrs. Maconochie, Captain C. P. Hancock Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor and Mr. C. Mayne, Principal, Rajkumar College Rajkot, visited this Taluka in November 1920. They stayed in Kotda for 3

Visits of Agency officers chiefs and others.

days and during their stay they visited the Darbar Palace, the stables, Gaushala and the offices.

10. Colonel H. S. Strong, Political Agent, Halar Prant, visited Kotda with Mrs. Strong on the 26th March 1921 and left here on the 29th idem. During his stay he visited public institutions, the Darbargadh, Stables and Gaushala etc.

11. The following Chiefs etc. visited this Taluka during the year.

The Thakor Sahib of Muli and the Talukdar of Shapor on the 9th April 1920.

The Talukdar of Bhadva on the 14th April 1920 and the 27th March 1921.

Mr. Meruji Dosaji, Chudasama, father-in-law of the Thakor Sahib on the 8th May 1920.

Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji of Vala and the Talukdar of Mengni on the 8th June 1920.

Kumar Shri Devisinhji of Jamnagar in the month of January 1921.

Change in the Staff.

12. Appendix I showing the requisite information is appended.

13. Mr. Samatsinh Harisinh having accepted service in the Wadhwan State, he was succeeded by Mr. Mulshanker N. Dave as Private Secretary to the Thakor Sahib.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The revnue system

14. The revenue system of the Taluka is one of Chokha Bhag which was in Vogue during the year. Besides recovering a fixed share in the produce of the land a cash amount is recovered as Santi Vero per each Santi of land. The system is generally preferred by the cultivators. The shares they have to pay are well and clearly defined. The fixed lump cash assessment system called " Udhad " is taken in exceptional cases.

Status of Cultivators

15. There has been no change in the Status and position of cultivators. They are tenants-at-will and so long as they pay the Darbar's revenue rights regularly the Taluka does not interfere with their holdings. The Taluka paid Rs. 180 to cultivators as an aid for sinking new wells during the year.

16. No alienations were made during the year. There were two old boundary disputes with the Gondal State which were settled amicably during the year and pillars erected on the places fixed by the surveyors of both sides. The boundary pillars already in existence on the boundaries of different States were kept in tact, those which had fallen or were destroyed being re-erected in the presence of the parties concerned.

Alienations and Boundary Settlements.

17. The total number of agriculturists whom these advances were made during the year amounted to 41 against 194 last year. Owing to the good season of Samvat 1976 the no. of recepients of these advances was small. The total amounts of Tagavi advances made and recovered during the above Samvat year were Rs. 1847 & 22,988 respectively. No other advances were made. Rs 4229 were recovered on this account during the year.

Tagavi Advance.

18 During the year under report larger amounts were collected in revenue & demand owing to good season of St. 1976 and no remissions were granted.

Demand and collection

19. No Coercive measures were taken for the recovery of the Taluka land revenue during the year.

Coercive measures

20. There are 3 Mahals in the Taluka. Each Mahal is in charge of a Vahiwatdar. The revenue Department is supervised by the Thakor Saheb.

Control and supervision.

CHAPTER III.

Protection and Legislation.

21. Appendix II showing Laws and Rules in force in the Taluka is appended. No new laws or rules were introduced during the year. In matters not expressly provided the Taluka Courts generally follow the spirit of the British enactments for the time being. The Taluka frames and promulgates its own rules and regulations when necessary.

Legislation.

22. Appendix III showing military force is appended. There is no regular military force in the Taluka. The Bhayats and Mulgirasias are liable to perform military service when the Taluka is in need of the same.

Military Force.

23. The particulars regarding the Police are shown in Appendix IV.

Police.

There was no change during the year in the strength of the force and the number of arms supplied to them. The vacancies in the force were very often owing to the difficulty of getting good men to fill the same. The yearly cost of the sanctioned strength was same as last year, *viz.* Rs. 4,780.

24. The Village Police consist of Police Patels, Pasaitas & Jiwaidars and are posted in villages, having regard to the size and situation of each village. The members of this force perform police duties including the protection of life and property in the villages under the supervision and control of the Chief Constable. They also give assistance to the revenue officials in revenue work. Great difficulty was also experienced in securing suitable men for this service.

Village Police.

25. The ratio of the Police Force including the village Police was 13·53 per thousand of population according to the recent census and 1·4 per square mile of the Taluka area. The total Police charges amounted to Rs. 7,420 during 1920-21 against Rs. 7,707 last year.

Ratio of the Police Force and its expenditure.

26. The information regarding the working of the Police is given in Appendix V. which is attached to the report. The number of offences reported to the Police was 11 during 1920–21 against 23 last year. 13 persons were arrested in connection with these offences and all were sent up for trial. Of whom 9 were convicted and 4 discharged. The percentage of conviction to accused sent up for trial was 69·23 against 68·75 last year.

Working of the Police.

27. Appendix VI showing the property stolen and recovered during the year is appended. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 212 against Rs. 2019 in the year 1919-20 of which property worth Rs. 43 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 20·28 against 24·37 in the preceding year. This does not seem to be satisfactory but the reason for this lower percentage is that a theft of property worth Rs. 175 was committed about the close of the year and no clue of the same was found until then. Every effort is however being made by the Chief Constable to recover the property involved in this theft and it is hoped that he will succeed in his efforts as he is very vigilent in his work.

Property stolen.

28. There is a great decrease in the number of offences reported to the Police during the year as compared with the number of the same reported during 1919-20 and

Efficiency of Police.

the percentage of conviction shown in Appendix V is satisfactory. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is not so good but the reasons for the same are explained in para 27 above. In the circumstances the result for the working of the Police, on the whole, was satisfactory.

Offences.

29. Appendix VII is appended. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year under report amounted to 8 against 12 last year and 1 offence was pending at the close of the year, making a total of 9, of which 5 were affecting the human body and 4 against the property. 13 persons were apprehended in these offences, of whom 9 were convicted and sentenced and 4 acquitted or discharged.

Administration of Justice.

30. The arrangement for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice continued to be the same during the year 1920-21. The courts and their constitution are as under :—

1. Hazur Court—It s presided over by the Thakor Saheb and the Kamdar or either of them. It exercises all the powers of the Taluka, the power of a Registrar under the Registration Rules and hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

2. The Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Shamalji Nanji was Nayadhish during the year. He exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters. As a civil Judge he is empowered to dispose of suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

Criminal Justice.

31. Appendix VIII is appended. The number of offences reported to all Courts was 32 against 48 last year. In all 35 persons were concerned in the above offences of whom 10 were convicted and sentenced, 22 acquitted and 3 discharged without trial.

Criminal Appeal.

32. Appendix IX is appended. Only one appeal was filed on 30-3-21 which could not be disposed of before the end of the year as the appellant had to obtain the services of a pleader to conduct it. The appeal was however disposed of on 11-4-21.

Civil Justice.

33. Appendix X is appended. The total number of original civil suits filed during the year was 54 against 69 last year. There were 3 cases pending disposal at the close of the last year, making a total of 57. Of these 56 suits were disposed of during the year leaving 1 in arrear. The decrease in the number of suits filed

during the year is due to the general decrease in litigation. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 1615-15-9. The average duration of the suits was one month and 13 days as compared with 19 days in 1919-20. The delay is due to the default of parties concerned in making appearance before the Court.

Execution of Civil decrees.

34. Appendix XI is appended. 3 applications remained for disposal at the end of last year and 77 applications were filed during the year, making a total of 80. Of these 78 were disposed of leaving 2 in arrears at the close of the year. The total value of applications filed and disposed of was Rs. 11,213-11-8 and 11,067-1-8 respectively during the year.

Civil Appeal.

35. Appendix XII is appended. No civil appeal was disposed of during the year.

Extradition.

36. During the year under report no person was extradited from this Taluka and vice versa.

Prison.

37. Appendix XIII is appended. There is only one Jail at Kotda which is pucca-built. Mr. Shamalji Nanji was the Jail Superintendent duting the year. Major Strong, Political Agent, Halar Prant visited the Jail on 27 3-21 and was satisfied with the arrangement of the same. 3 prisoners were given partial remissions in their sentences owing to the birth of the heir to the Thakor Saheb. One under trial prisoner escaped from the Jail at night on the 20-6-20. He is still at large. He was only charged with abetment of a theft. The general health of the inmates of the Jail was good throughout the year. The total cost of the Jail amounted to Rs. 486-3-11.

Registration of documents.

38. Appendices XIV and XV giving information regarding the number of documents presented for registration &c. are appended. These appendices will show that 44 documents to the value of Rs. 24,664-8-0 were registered during the year against 42 of the value of Rs, 31,277-4-0 last year. No expenditure was incurred on the above account and Rs. 220 were realized as registration Fees during the year against Rs. 210 in the preceding year.

Municipality.

39. There is only one Municipality in Kotda itself and it is managed departmentally. No separate revenue is realized on this account. Its expenditure is borne by the Taluka. The Municipality is looking after the Municipal roads and keeps them in repairs. It also looks after the cleaning and lighting the town of Kotda, surrounded on one side by the river Gondli and Vachhpuri on the

other. The condition of water supply in these rivers is same as reported in the last year's report. During the last hot season owing to the driage of the water in these rivers, arrangements had been made to dig wells in their beds. The general health of the people in the town was satisfactory though influenza of a mild type had made its appearance in some places. Appendix XVI shows that the total cost on this account amounted to Rs. 1,773 during the year against Rs. 1,867 in the preceding year.

Rural Conservancy.

40. The arrangement for rural conservancy remained the same as last year. In large villages main streets and bye lanes were cleaned by village scavangers and people living close by respectively. The Police officers and Revenue officials during their visits inspected the sanitary arrangements in these villages and found it to be good. No epidemic disease appeared in the villages during the year. Small-pox and measles appeared in some villages but steps were taken to check them.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather, rainfall, and Crops.

41. Appendix XVII is appended. The rainfall during the year was very heavy in the beginning but deficient in the latter part of the season and consequently the early crops suffered much. A heavy cyclonic storm passed into Kathiawar on the 11-6-20. The storm entered this Taluka with high winds and gale from Eastern direction and passed off towards the Southern direction. It had a calm centre from opposite direction before and after the passage of the centre. It continued throughout the Taluka for 3 days and caused heavy damage to the trees and houses as shown below. There was no loss of life.

	Estimated damage to the value of Rs.
Uprooting of trees numbering 2183 ...	... 2,183
Damage to the big and small houses etc. ...	... 1,210
	Total Rs. 3,393

During 3 days storm the rainfall amounted to about 12 inches. The total fall of rain during the year amounted to 34 inches and 85 cents against 36 inches and 43 cents last year. The rainfall during the year was sufficient had it fallen timely and seasonably. The produce of the Agtar crops of St. 1977 viz. Juvari and Bajri was not satisfactory because the latter were largely damaged by catter pillars which were produced in abundance after the storm,

as also by the scanty fall of rain in the latter part of the season. The sessamum crops entirely failed and were considerably affected by poisonous wind. The prices of food grains ruled lower than last year owing to less demand of the same in the other Districts.

Irrigated Crops.

42. The out-turn of wheat, methi etc. was plentiful. Encouragement was given to the cultivation of sugar-cane and consequently there were 20 plantations in the Taluka during the year. It is hoped that next year there will be still an increase in the area under this head.

Locusts, red rust and Frost.

43. The early and late crops were safe from locusts, red rust, and frost as they did not visit the Taluka during the year.

Anna Valuation.

44. The produce of the whole Taluka during Samvat years 1976 and 1977 is estimated to be as under :—

	Early crops in annas.	Late crops in annas.
Samvat 1976		
Kotda Talpad Mahal	12 to 14	16
Ramod Mahal	Do.	Do.
Sardhar Mahal	10	12
Samvat 1977		
Kotda Talpad Mahal	7	14
Ramod Mahal	8	13
Sardhar Mahal	6	12

The produce of the early and late crops during St. 1977 in the Sardhar Pati was not satisfactory as it ought to be like the other Mahals. This is due to misappropriation by the cultivators of the above Pati as they take advantage of frictions between the Rajkot State and this Taluka.

Water Supply.

45. The water supply is sufficient at present but difficulty is being experienced owing to the driage of the water in the rivers and wells have been dug in their beds as was done during the last hot season.

Wages and Labour.

46. The rates of skilled and unskiled labour still continue to be very high owing to high prices of food stuffs. The people still find much difficulty in securing the services of skilled and unskilled labourers for building their houses etc. The cultivators too feel the same difficulty in obtaining labourers for their agricultural purposes.

47. Appendix XVIII showing the prices of staple food grains is appended. The prices of food staple grains still ruled very high during the year though they were lower than those prevailing in the preceding year. The prices of cotton had gone down during the year owing to less demand for the same elsewhere. The temporary allowance of rupee 1 per mensem to all Taluka servants drawing monthly pay at Rs. 10 and under was continued during the year.

Prices of food grains.

48. There is sufficient stock of food stuffs with the people but there are no big merchants in the Taluka who can stock the stuffs in large quantities. There are only retail merchants in the Taluka who keep sufficient stock for their requirements.

Stock of food stuffs.

49. There are no regular forests in the Taluka althogh a certain portion of it is hilly and unculturable. The physical formation of the land and the average rainfall in the Taluka are not suitable for growing good and useful trees. Moreover there are some Babul plantations in the Taluka. The Babuls being useful for husbandary are utilized by cultivators for their implements. The waste lands in the State are used for cattle grazing and slopes of hills and such other areas producing grass have been kept as grass reserve. These reserve supply grass for the Darbar animals. The surplus of the grass is stacked for future use.

Forest.

50. There is nothing important to report under this head. The trade is local and confined mainly to the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, wool, ghee, and other articles required for local consumption. Generally the weaving of Khadi cloth is made in the Taluka for the use of cultivators and others. The manufacture of woolen blankets and Daslis continue but not on a large scale-Stones of moderate quality are taken out from stone quarries and used by the people of the Taluka as well as by those living outside the Taluka for building purposes but their prices have also increased owing to paucity of labourers.

Trade and Manufacture.

51. There is nothing worth mentioning under this head. The export trade consists of cotton wool, raw hides, ghee, molasses and stone to a small extent. The import trade consists of cloths, piece goods, gram, Rice, food grains, salt, sugar, spieces, groceries, Timber, metal, Iron, Kerosine oil, Tobacco, Glassware, Tanned leather articles, Stationary and petty other articles. There is no Railway Station in the Taluka but the articles are brought by bullock carts from Gondal and Rajkot and by Railway from up countries *via* Gondal and Ribda Stations of the Rajkot Jetalsar Raailway.

Export and Import.

52. There has been no change in the custom levies. The total realizations on this account amounted to Rs. 14,845 against Rs. 8684 in the preceding year. The increase is due to larger quantities of articles imported into and exported from the Taluka.

Custom duties.

53. There is no ginning factory in Kotda. The cotton of the Taluka is therefore taken either to Gondal or Rajkot to be ginned.

Ginning Factory.

54. Appendix XIX showing the Public Works executed in the Taluka is appended. Rs. 3271 were spent on repairs to buildings etc. during the year against Rs. 2497 last year. Owing to marriage of Kumari Shri HiraKunvarba no big works were undertaken during the year. Mr. Premshanker Jiwan was incharge of the Public Works during the year. He was appointed in place of Mr. Krishnarao Bapuji transferred to the Dhrangadhra State.

Public Works.

55. There are two Government Post Offices in the Taluka viz. one at Kotda and the other at Ramod. The Post Office at Kotda is a combined Telegraph Office.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

56. There is no mint in the Taluka. The prohibition against melting down of any metalic coins and the import into and export of gold from India were withdrawn by Government during the year under report. Currency notes are freely in circulation in the Taluka. No discount is demanded by the traders on the same.

Mint.

57. The condition of the agriculturists was generally satisfactory. The No. of Tagavi recipients was also very less. They felt no pinch on account of high prices because they got high rates for their food stuffs. The condition of other high classes was also good as they earned fair remuneration for their work. The girasias and other landholders demanded no loans either from the State or the private creditors as they too obtained rich produce during the Samvat year 1976 owing to satisfactory harvest in that year.

General Condition.

58. The condition of the people depending on service was fairly good. These people were assisted by the State where necessary.

59. The trading classes were in good condition, though some of the cotton merchants suffered much owing to falling off of prices of cotton.

60. The public health was satisfactory throughout the Taluka though malaria, diarrhœa, dysentry, eye, ear and skin diseases were common among the people as usual. Cases of influenza of mild type had occurred in the town of Kotda and in other villages during the year.

Public Health.

61. Appendix XX is appended. The agricultural stock was in good condition in the Taluka, it will be seen from this appendix that there is a small variation in the stock which requires no comment.

Agricultural stock.

62. The grass reserves yield grass to the Taluka which is first appropriated for the feed of its animals and the balance is stacked for future emergencies. The agriculturists collect grass grown on the boundaries of their fields, small grass reserves and waste land forming parts of their holdings. They store this grass together with Kadbi of their crops for their cattle. They raise green fodder for their cattle in case the above fodder runs short, such as Chasatia, lucerne, grass, mug etc. etc. by means of well irrigation. The Taluka helps these men in every possible way for saving the lives of their cattle. There was no difficulty of fodder to the agriculturists during the year.

Fodder.

63. Appendix XXI is appended. There are 3 shops for the sale of Opium and 3 for Ganja in the Taluka. Rs. 1057 were realized on this account during the year as compared with Rs. 540 in the preceding year. This is satisfactory. There is no country liquor shop in the Taluka.

Excise.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

64. The revenue year in the Taluka commences from the 1st November and ends on 31st October and the accounts are kept according to Samvat year. Appendix XXII gives information regarding receipts and expenditure under the various heads.

65. The total revenue for the Samvat year 1976 excluding alienations was Rs. 2,76,726 against Rs. 1,12.228 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,64,498 which is due to good harvest. The total expenditure during the year St. 1976 amounted to Rs. 2,98,893 against Rs. 1,71,001 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,27,892 which is due to the payment of the following expenditure of an extraordinary nature:—

Revenue and expenditure.

Marriage expenditure of Ba Shri Hira Kunverba	...			Rs. 87,145
Instalment towards the Government Loan for 1918-19 not provided in the Budget	...	...	...	28,500
Tribute and Zortalbi for Do. do.	...	...	...	11.616
			Total Rupees	1,27,261

Government and Local Funds Loans.

66. The Taluka is indebted to Government for the old loans of St. year 1956 and 1958 and new funeral loans of Samvat 1968 to the Local Funds for the famine Loans of St. 1956. During the year under report Rs. 57,000 were paid to Government towards the instalments for 1918-19 and 1919-20 inclusive of interest leaving the balance of Rs. 55,996-11-1 at the end of the year to be paid to Government. Rs. 3596 were paid towards the Local Funds loan leaving Rs. 8,027-13-11 to be still paid to the latter. A fresh loan of Rs. 20,000 was borrowed from Government in the month of January 1921 for payment of bills of marriage expenditure and salaries of the Taluka officials in arrears. The amount will be repaid to Government with $6\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. interest from the outturn of the wheat crops as agreed to by the Taluka.

Other debt.

67. The only private debt the Taluka owes is Rs. 3000 to Messrs. Pherozsha and Pestonji Merwanji being the balance of the total debt of Rs. 12,871-4-10. This would be paid as soon as possible. It could not be paid last year owing to the marriage of Bai Shri Hirakunverba. The tribute and Zortalbi amounts due to Government and the Junagadh State for 1918-19 and 1919-20 have been duty paid leaving no arrears at the close of the year.

Famine Reserve Fund.

68. This Taluka has stacked surplus grass and stored Juvari grain in pits for making provision against famine and scarcity. I regret to report that two hay stacks consisting of five lakh bundles of grass were accidently burnt in April 1921. However there is sufficient stock of grass to meet the requirements of the Taluka and the poor cultivators in case of famine or scarcity.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Dispensary.

69. There is a dispensary in the town of Kotda. The Dispensary was in charge of Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara, who was a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon till 4th February 1921 when he resigned his appointment and accepted service in the Junagadh State and it is now in charge of Mr. Vishvanath Anandram an old Compounder. We are in search of a qualified sub-Assistant Surgeon but no one has as yet come forward to accept the post. Mr. Vishwanath being an old hand of long standing is carrying on his duties well.

70. Colonel Strong, Political Agent, Halar Prant, visited the Dispensary on the 27-3-21 and remarked that " everything very clean and neat."

71. Appendix XXIII is appended which gives information on the subject.

Patients treated.

72. 3,171 patients were treated during the year against 3,135 last year. The increase is very small and it requires no comment. The daily average of the patients was 45·62 against 44·64 last year and the total cost of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,740 during the year against Rs. 1,623-5-3 in 1919-20. The prevailing diseases were those mentioned in para 60 supra. The general health was on the whole good.

Vaccination.

73. As usual the vaccination work is carried on under the supervision and control of the Agency Surgeon, the Taluka bearing the cost in proportion along with other States and Talukas similarly situated. The total number of primary vaccinations done during the year was 335. No re-vaccinations were performed during the year.

Sanitation.

74. The sanitary arrangements continued to be the same as previously reported. The Municipality looks after the sanitation in Kotda itself and in the villages the villagers make their own arrangements for keeping the same clean vide para 40 of the report.

Small-pox and Cholera.

75. A few cases of small pox and measles occurred in the villages but there was no case of cholera during the year.

Births and Deaths.

76. Appendix No. XXIV showing the requisite information is appended. There were 336 births during the year against 326 last year. The ratio of births per 1000 during the year was 36·37 against 32·45 last year while that of deaths was 25·11 against 26·58 in the preceding year, The registration of births and deaths is done by the Police Patels in the mofussil and by the Chief Constable in the town of Kotda and is checked by the Taluka Nayadhish.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Schools.

77. Appendix XXV showing particulars of Schools is appended. There are in all 4 Vernacular Schools for primary education and all are Fund Schools.

78. 364 boys received education in the above Schools against 348 last year. The average daily attendance being 271·33 against 270·9 last year. The Girls School is managed by a trained Head Mistress. The School was for some months without a Head Mistress and so it has suffered much. The present Head Mistress has since been transferred to Than and the sehool is again placed in charge of an assistant of the boys School. 64 girls received education in the school during the year as compared with 55 last year. The falling off in the daily average attendance is due to the fact that the schoool remained without a Head Mistress for many months which is regretted.

Number of students and attendance.

79. The boys Schools at Kotda and Ramod imparted instruction upto 7th Standards and Ardoi upto 4th standards while Kotda Girls School gave instruction upto 5th Standards. There is a suitable Gymnasium attached to the Kotda boys' School where physical training is given to them in addition to drill practice. The boys of the Ramod School are similarly trained while those at Ardoi are practised in drill and native sports only.

Standards.

80. The Education Department of the Taluka has been under the supervision and control of the Kathiawar Agency Educational officer Mr. Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, M. A. who visited this school in November last.

Supervision.

81. The examinations of the above schools were held by the Assistant Educational Inspector Mr. V. M. Oza in the month of June 1920. The percentage of passed students is as shown below :--

No.	Name of School.	Percentage of past year.	Percentage of present year.	Remarks
1	Taluka School Kotda	79·4	59·7	
2	Ramod School	78·4	48·9	
3	Ardoi School	76·3	74·2	
4	Kotda Girls School	89·9	74·1	

The above shows the results of the working of the school masters.

82. The Department is, as usual, maintained by this Taluka. The total cost of the schools proper amounted to Rs. 2763 against 2210 last year, which togather with Education Inspection contribution, the amount of scholarship and other aid afforded, brought the total to Rs. 3363 under this head.

Costs and Visits of Schools.

I visited the Kotda Boys and Girls Schools twice and distributed prizes, and sweetmeats and found every thing satisfactory.

School Buildings.

83. The school buildings are in good order and require no further accomodation at present.

Encouragement extended by the Darbar.

84. A scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem was given to Gadhvi Jaskaran Naran of Sudhavadar during the year. He is prosecuting his study at Rajkot. The annual contribution of Rs. 100 is continued to be given to Bhavnagar Rajput Pie Fund Society in aid of the Education of the Girasia boys.

Madressas.

85. There are two Mahomedan Madressas in Kotda established by Memons and Vahora communities and they are doing well. I visited these madressas during the year and found every thing in good order.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sadavrat or Charity.

86. The charity houses at Kotda and principal villages in the Taluka continue to do good. In Kotda these houses are supported with the assistance of the State and in the villages by the co-operation of the cultivators &c.

Library.

87. The Mosse Library is doing well. The reading room in the Khoja Khana is for the Khoja community only and is working well.

Fire.

88. Since the close of the year a fire broke out accidently in the State Hay Stack Yard and two stacks containing about 5 Lakh bundles of grass were entirely burnt. No clue has as yet been found of the perpetrators of the act. The State has suffered a loss about of Rs. 6000 on the account. Owing to favourable wind and the timely assistance rendered by the people and the State officers and Police the fire was extinguished soon and further damage was prevented.

Fairs.

89. The usual fairs were held at the Panch nath temple outside the town of Kotda during the month of Shravan last.

Stables.

90. There is no regular Paddock in the Taluka but breeding of horses on a small scale is carried on in the State stable. The stable arrangements are personally supervised by the Thakor Sahib. The Agent to the Governor Kathiawar Mr. Maconochie with Mrs. Maconochie, Captain Hancock his Personal Assistant and Mr.

Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College Rajkot, visited the Darbargadh and saw the stable horses and cattle in November last. They remarked in Visitor's book to the effect that " every thing neat and well kept as usual. " Colonel Strong, Political Agent Halar also visited the stables with Mrs. Strong on 27-3-21 and remarked that " the Thakor Sahib kindly showed me " round his cattle. The stables were very neat and clean & animals in good " condition. It is evident that the Thakor Sahib takes very keen personal in- " terest in his horses among the cattle there were some remarkably fine " Deshan cows, quite the best I have seen any where in Kathiawar. "

Cattle

91. There are a few cattle among which some cows attract the attention of visitors. These are preserved to perpetuate the memory of the late Thakor Sahib Mulvaji who took great personal interest in rearing cows.

Destruction of wild animals.

92. There are a very few wild animals in the Taluka at present requiring special measures for their destruction. Pigs were troubling the cultivators and steps were taken for their destruction where necessary.

Conclusion.

93. There is no dispute with any Bhuyat in the Taluka which is satisfactory. A partial settlement of some minor questions with the Kathis of Ardoi has been made with them during the year and endeavours are being made to effect complete settlement or all questions as early as possible. The delay is due to Kathis representative not finding time to attend before the court.

94 The year under report is the 7th year of administration of the present Thakor Sahib Himatsinhji who continues to take intrest in the administration of Taluka.

95 In conclusion I beg to express sincere thanks on behalf of this Taluka to Majors Mosse & Burke & Col: Strong for the Valuable help rendered by them to the Taluka from time to time.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar Kotda Sangani Taluka.

Kotda Saugani
17th May 1921.

DAMODARDAS PRINTING HOUSE,—RADCKOT S..

Appendix I.

Name of high officials in the Kotda-Sangani State showing changes in personnel during the year 1920-21.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rao Saheb Nahanalal Himatram Dave	Kamdar	1st April 1920	31st March 1921	
2	Mr. Samatsinhji Harisinhji G. B. V. C. Mr. Mulshankar Nanalal Dave	Companion & Private Secretary Private Secretary	Do. 24-2-21	15th December 1920 31-3-1921	Accepted service in the Wadhwan State
3	Mr. Shamalji Nanji	Nyayadhish	1-4-20	31-3-1921	
4	Mr. Bhogilal Chunilal Joshipara	Medical Officer	Do.	4-2-1921	Accepted service in the Junagadh State.
5	Mr. Gopalji Bhagwanji Gohel	Daftari & Treasurer	Do.	31-3-1921	
6	Mr. Premshankar Jiwan	Revenue Nimtandar	Do.	Do.	
7	Mr. Nanji Bhudarji	Chief Constable	Do.	Do.	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in Force in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920–21

No.	Description	Whether adopted from British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
3	Whipping Act	Do.	Do.	
4	Civil Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
5	Law of Evidence	Do.	Do	
6	Contract Act	Do.	Do.	
7	Hindu Law	Do.	Do.	
8	Mahomedan Law	Do.	Do.	
9	Post Office Act	Do.	Do.	
10	Explosive Substance Act	Do.	Do.	
11	Majority Act	Do.	Do.	
12	Kathiawar Agency Law of Limitation	No.	Do.	
13	Agency Registration Rules	Do.	Do.	
14	Agency Court Fee Rules	Do.	Do.	
15	Opium and Abkari Rules of the Agency	Do.	Do.	
16	Cattle Trespass Act	Do.	Do.	
17	Rules relating to prevention of cruelty to animals	Do.	Do.	
18	Jail Rules of the Agency	Do.	Do.	
19	Shikar Rules	Do.	Do.	
20	Arms and Ammunition Rules	Do.	Do.	
21	Extradition Rules	Do.	Do.	
22	Boiler Inspection Rules	Do.	Do.	
23	Rules for cultivation of Hemp	Do.	Do.	
24	Revised Stamp Rules	Do.	Do.	

KOTDA-SÁNGANI,
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of Military force in the Kotda-Sangani State in 1920-21.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited the year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted etc.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery* Infantry Imperial Service Troop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The State maintains no Military force. * There are four unserviceable guns without ammunition and the necessary requisites.
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SAAGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength cost discipline and education of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly)	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fine, degraded or suspended departmently.	Punished (Judicially)	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chief Constable	1	30	4780	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
2	Ramod Fouzdar	1	12									
3	Head Constable	1	12									
4	Police Naik	1	10									
5	First Class Constables	6	9									
6	2nd Do. Do.	6	8									
7	3rd Do. Do.	6	7									
8	Rasala Daffedar	1	27									
9	First Class Risala Sawars	3	25									
10	2nd Do. Do.	3	23									
		29										

KOTDA-SANGANI

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Kotda-Sangani	23	11	16	13	16	13	11	9	2	4	68 75	69·23	68 75	69·23	11 offences 1 pending trial of last year. 8 committed in the present year 2 undetected. 11

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kotda-Sangani.	2019---0 0	212—0—0	492—0—0	43—0—0	24·37	20·28	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kotda-Sangani State during 1920-21.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being in sane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from last year.	Committed during the year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months	„ 3 to 6 months	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5 offences affecting the human body 4 offences against property	1	8	9	11	9	13	9	1	1	...	6	1	...	9	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	-	...	...	...	...	9 decided 1 pending trial of the past year. 8 of the current year. — 9 13 accused 3 pending trial of the past year 10 Do. present year 13

Kotda-Sangani,
22nd April 1921.

Nahanalal Himatram
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Number of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of,					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1920-21.*					*Total*									
		Past year	Present year.		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hasur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court	48	32	5	10	17	3	...	...	47	35	3	22	10	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	48	32	5	10	17	3	...	...	47	35	3	22	10	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State,

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kotda-Sangani State dring the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kotda-Sangani.	Hazur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil Work, nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value Rs.	Suits *re.* landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value Rs.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																										y. m. d.	
1	Hazur Court	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	1	3	68	54	69	57	66	56	3	1	1615-15-9	...	54	...	52	2	..	...	...	3	12	2	39	1803-15-0	0-1-13	
	Total....	1	3	69	54	70	57	67	56	3	1	1615-15-9	...	54	...	52	2	...	...	...	3	12	2	39	1803-15-0	0-1-13	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1919-20	Applications brought to Registers			Total			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending, disposal at the close of 1920-21.			Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Value.	Past year	Present year	Value.	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Within 6 months	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	...	3	1745-15-9	32	77	9467-11-11	32	80	11213-11-8	29	78	11067-1-8	3	2	146-10-0	1	...	1	

KOTDA-SANGANI.

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeal filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

Stations.	No. of Prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Kotda-Sangani.	1	5	18	17	23	1·63	3·15	5	486-3-11	17 days	The average period of accused under trial exceeds 15 days which is due to a complainant concerned in a nose cutting case having remained in bed for a longer period.

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the duties of registration of documents in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kotda-Sangani Hazur Court	42	44	19	27	19	16	...	1	1	...	3	...	42	44	31277-4-0	24664-8-0	...	...	...	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.				
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
Mortgages	19	10,768	...	...	95	...	...		27	15,171	...	...	135	...	...		
Sale deeds	19	19,804	4	...	95	...	...		16	9,493	8	...	80	...	...		
Wills	...	....	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	..	...	5	...	...		
Money Bonds	1	705	...	...	5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous	3	...	...	...	15	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	42	31,277	4	...	210	...	...		44	24,664	8	...	220	...	...		
Deduct expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Net profit	...	...	...	...	210	...	...		...	...	...	...	220	...	...		

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1920	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1921.	Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	...	...	1867	1773	...	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM,
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Stations.	April 1920		May 1920		June 1920		July 1920		August 1920		September 1920		October 1920		November 1920		December 1920		January 1921		February 1921		March 1921		Total		Total of past year		Average of past 5 years		Remarks
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	7	...	14	46	8	43	3	76	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	85	36	43	31	9	

KOTDA-SANGANI.

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Kotda-Sangani Taluka during the year 1920-21.

No.	Articles.	During March past year.		During March present year.		Remarks.
		Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bajri per Rupee	5	...	7	12	
2	Juvar per Rupee	5	40	10	3	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the expenditure of Public Works carried out in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of works.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Towards repairs to Roads	...	65	65	...	...	...	65	
3	Repairs to all other State buildings	...	3206	3206	...	...	...	3206	
	Total...	...	3271	3271	...	...	...	3271	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Kotda-Sangani State, during the year 1920-21.

State,	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Cows.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colt and Fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
Kotda-Sangani	1920-21	2363	1403	140	746	41	68	39	306	8802	932	...	...	390	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Revenue in the Kotda-Sangani State for the year 1920-21.

Stations.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Kotda-Sangani	...	...	3	936	3	121	...	...	6	1057	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21 i. e. Samvat 1976.

No.	Item.	Rs.	Total.
	OPENING BALANCE.		38,182
I	Land Reveuue	1,90,489	
II	Taxes	2,713	
III	Sayer	17,350	
IV	Law & Justice	3,285	
V	Education	206	
VI	Interest	5,064	
VII	Miscellaneous	4,393	
VIII	Adjustments	402	
IX	Deposits	...	
X	Refunds of advances & outstandings ...	52,824	
XI	Loan	...	
XII	Refunds	...	
		2,76,726	2,76,726
		Total...	3,14,908
	EXPENDITURE.		
I	General Administration ...	8,985	
II	Jail	486	
III	Police	7,420	
IV	Political	25,465	
V	Bardasi	2,297	
VI	Education	3,363	
VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest ...	5,101	
VIII	Public Works	3,633	
IX	Darbar charges	1,26,410	
X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada ...	2,893	
XI	Traveller's Bunglow & Dharmsala ...	21	
XII	Municipal	1,774	
XIII	Medical	1,734	
XIV	Revenue Survey	...	
XV	Miscellaneous	3,275	
XVI	Adjustments	4,231	
XVII	Remissions & Refunds of fines fees &c....	1,784	
XVIII	Debts	57,000	
XIX	Deposites repaid	...	
XX	Advances and outstandings ...	43,021	
		2,98,893	2,98,893
	CLOSING BALANCE.		16,015
		Total...	3,14,908

KOTDA-SANGANI.
22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door and in-door)	Remarks.
		Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Kotda-Sangani	3171	...	...	...	...	...	1740	45·62	

KOTDA-SANGANI.

22nd April 1921

NAHANALAL HIMAMRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Kotda-Sangani State, for the year 1920-21.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Kotda-Sangani	9239	326	336	10	...	267	232	...	35	32·45	36·37	26·58	25·11	

KOTDA-SANGANI,
22nd April 1921

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM
Kamdar, otda-Sangani State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Kotda-Sangani State during the year 1920-21.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendence		Expenditure.				Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Total	
4	4	Kotda-Sangani Gujarati School	244	258	192·4	196·4					
		Ramod Gujarati School	59	60	43·3	40·26	...	...	2763	2763	
		Ardoi Gujarati School	45	46	35·2	35·3					
		Victoria Jubilee Girl's School Kotda-Sangani	55	64	33·5	27·2					
		Total..	403	428	304·4	298·35			2763	2763	

KOTDA-SANGANI,

22nd April 1921.

NAHANALAL HIMATRAM

Kamdar, Kotda-Sangani State.

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